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Established 1887



Firemen probing the burned-out shell of the Cinq-Sept dance hall at Saint-Laurent-du-Fort, near Grenoble.

12 French Youths Are Killed in Fire

LAURENT-DU-FORT, Nov. 1 (AP)—A fire in a dance hall killed 12 youths early today, they were trapped behind exits which were blocked by firemen. Survivors said they were padlocked and then nailed shut planks to keep out firemen.

Trapped by Locked Safety Exits In Dance Hall Near Grenoble

Police said that it started because someone threw a lit cigarette onto a coat discarded by one of the dancers. Investigators were checking into the possibility of a short circuit and a report of a gas explosion.

The fire broke out at 1:45 a.m. while about 150 dancers were in the building just outside St-Laurent-du-Fort, a town of 4,000, 24 miles northwest of Grenoble. The young people, from 17 to 25, had come to hear a new rock group called Storm.

Two young men ran almost a mile to give the alarm in the town. In five minutes, 30 volunteer firemen were on the scene but they were hampered by the sealed emergency doors. The fire had spread quickly because of the dance hall's paper and plastic decorations.

The firemen thought at first that most of the dancers had escaped because the building was quiet when they arrived. René Fatah said, "There wasn't a murmur or a cry. Imagine our horror when the first group succeeded in getting the door open and then felt bodies falling on them." Several firemen fainting.

Officials thought the stacks of bodies indicated that the dancers had rushed toward the doors in panic. Some of the youths at the bottom of the

stacks died of suffocation. The only door that all the witnesses agreed was in working order was the entry, partially blocked by a turnstile.

The fire was extinguished in two hours and firemen and police began the task of taking out the bodies and counting them. They also hunted through the debris seeking personal items which could help identify the dead. It was not until all the bodies were out that the full toll was known.

The bodies were placed in makeshift mortuaries, pending identification by hundreds of weeping relatives and friends who poured to the scene.

Among the dead were two of the three owners of the dance hall and the rock musicians. Gilbert Bas, 25, the surviving

Nixon Ends Campaign, Blasts 'Thug' Appeasers

Spurns Role As Prisoner Of Violence

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 1 (NYT).—President Nixon yesterday condemned those who threw eggs and stones at his limousine in San Jose Thursday night as "a thousand haters" and said the time had come when "appeasement" of the "thugs and hoodlums" in American society must end.

In the strongest single speech of his campaign—and in language as tough as any used by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew—Mr.

State-by-state report and analysis of the United States elections tomorrow. Pages 6 and 7.

Nixon recalled the angry crowd that had confronted him after a political rally in northern California and said:

"A major reason why they have gained such prominence in our national life... the major reason they increasingly terrorize decent citizens can be summed up in a single word: appeasement. When you permit an imbalance to exist that favors the accused over the victim, you are inviting more violence and breeding more bullies."

"For too long," he went on, "the strength of freedom in our society has been eroded by a creeping permissiveness—in our legislatures, in our courts, in our family life, in our universities. For too long, we have appeased aggression here at home—and as with all appeasement, the result has been more aggression, more violence."

4-State Tour

The President delivered these and other remarks on violence to an airport crowd in Phoenix, at the start of a 12-hour, four-state political tour that will bring to an end perhaps the most ambitious mid-term campaign by any recent president. The remarks also represented the third time the President had used the incident on Thursday night to dramatize his attacks on the "violent few" in American society and to sharpen his appeal for votes for Republican candidates.

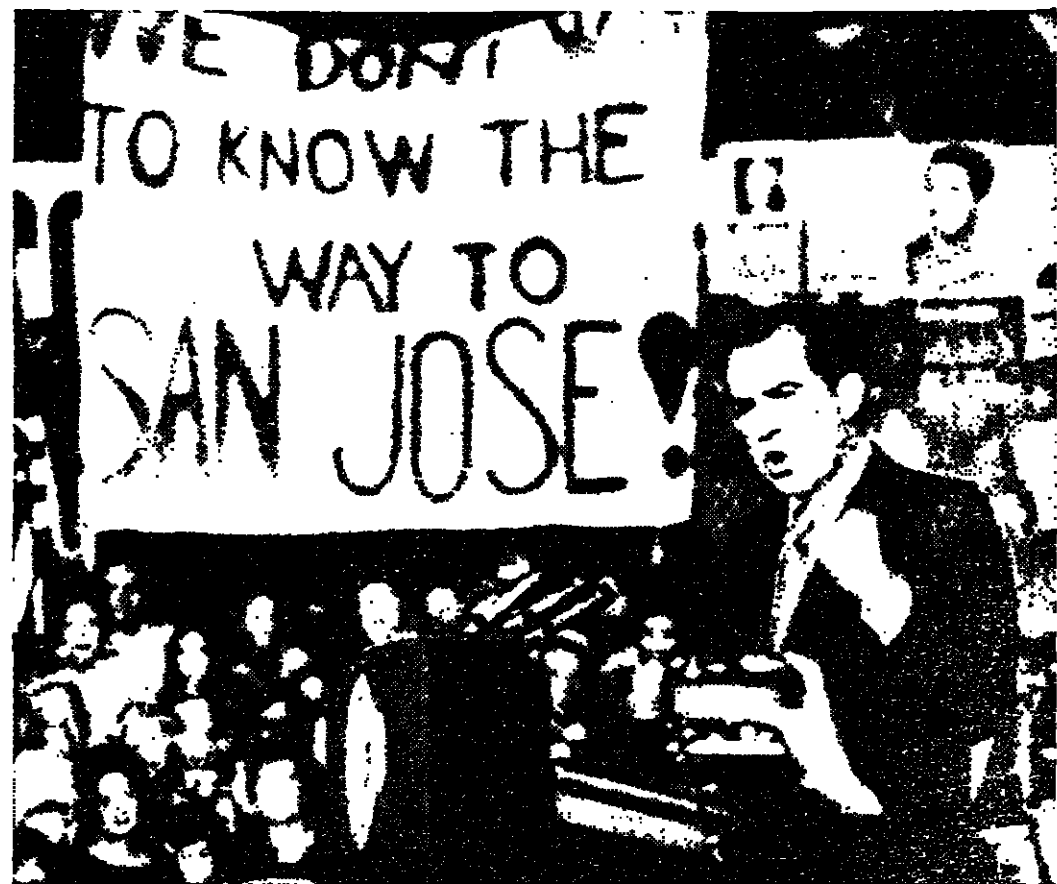
The incident is regarded by some of the President's strategists as a political windfall, not only for him but also for law-and-order candidates around the country, including California's Sen. George Murphy, who is thought to be trailing in his race against Rep. John Tunney.

Perhaps in recognition of the opportunity for political profit thus provided, Mr. Nixon issued a strong statement shortly after the incident and referred to it again at a political rally in Anaheim Friday night. But his speech yesterday, which was composed Friday night and handed to newsmen before he left San Clemente yesterday morning, was his fullest treatment of the subject—filled with not only stern language and a few suggested remedies but also melodrama and defiance.

"Let me add one personal note," he said at one point. "The terrorists of the far left would like nothing better than to make the President of the United States a prisoner in the White House. Let me set them straight: as long as I am President, no hand of violence is going to keep me from going out and speaking with the American people wherever they want to hear me and wherever I want to go. This is a free country, and I fully intend to share that freedom with my fellow citizens."

Mr. Nixon said that the answer to "the organized tyranny of some dissenters" did not lie in the adoption of a law that would give the government the power to arrest and detain without trial anyone who was suspected of being a member of a subversive organization.

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President Nixon speaking in Phoenix, Ariz., Saturday against a backdrop of supporters showing their distaste for Thursday night's egg-and-rock throwing during Mr. Nixon's appearance in San Jose, Calif. The sign reads, "We Don't Want to Know the Way to San Jose." a parody on a song, "Do You Know the Way to San Jose?"

Viet Cong Rockets Fall on Saigon In the First Shelling in 14 Weeks

SAIGON, Monday, Nov. 2 (AP).—Viet Cong gunners shelled Saigon Monday for the first time in 14 weeks, killing five Vietnamese, wounding five and destroying half a dozen homes.

The rocket attack appeared timed to coincide with South Vietnam's National Day, celebrated a few hours earlier, and with the U.S. elections tomorrow.

Three 100-pound missiles crashed into the capital shortly after midnight, soon after the U.S. command stepped up troop cutbacks across the country to meet a Christmas deadline. The command withdrew more than 1,600 men from combat, including the first units to leave the famed 25th Infantry Division.

Nobody Shows Up in Chicago

U.S. Peace Rallies in 40 Cities Draw Very Sparse Turnouts

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The massive demonstrations for peace scheduled for 40 American cities yesterday failed to produce the number of participants and war leaders expected.

The leaders of the Washington rally near the White House denounced the violence and lack of discipline of those radical leftists who bomb and throw stones.

"We cannot use violence to create a new society," the Rev. Joe L. Gibson said to the crowd of 500.

A few members of the crowd tried to shout him down.

In New York, about 3,000 persons marched through Times Square to protest the Vietnam war. The New York group was led by former Army veterans marching to the beat of a military band.

The demonstrators were generally orderly and peaceful, though there was some heckling from sidewalk crowds.

"You're all garbage," one man shouted to the demonstrators.

Anti-war leaders in Chicago had predicted as many as 25,000 persons would turn out for a rally. No one showed up.

There was no immediate explanation for the lack of participants.

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came on July 20, when two of the giant missiles struck inside the city. One of them crashed near a fish pond on the grounds of Independence Palace, the residence of President Nguyen Van Thieu, shattering windows in the palace. The second ripped through a three-story apartment building three blocks away.

There were no injuries reported in the July 20 attack, which marked the 16th anniversary of the Geneva agreements on Indochina.

In other developments, South Vietnamese forces launched fresh operations along the flood-ravaged northern coastal plain to prevent the Viet Cong from gaining control of disaster areas.

U.S. Marine and Navy men were reported killed or missing in the floods.

On Saturday the U.S. command said that during the night Communist gunners had fired 25 rounds of mortar shells into Landing Zone

President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon yesterday barred compromise with North Vietnam and said he could see "light at the end of the tunnel." Page 2.

Wayne Davis, a base camp occupied by U.S. artillery and engineer units. It is located near Pleiku in the Central Highlands. A spokesman said some Americans were wounded, but none killed.

One crewman was killed when a U.S. helicopter bringing South Vietnamese soldiers into an operation just south of Da Nang was shot down.

The Cambodian command in Phnom Penh reported that government troops fought two sharp battles with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers, beating back the two attacks.

The floods in the northern provinces raised fear that the abandonment of hamlets and villages would deal a setback to the government's pacification program in a long plain where 2,500,000 people live.

Officials recalled that during earlier flood disasters, Viet Cong troops moved into villages as the waters began receding and took control while allied forces were still immobilized.

Authorities estimated about 38 percent crop damage in the area. The flooding climaxed nearly a month of steady rains that were spawned into disaster proportions by two typhoons and a tropical storm. More than 30 inches of rain fell in Chu Lai during October, about half of it last week and nearly one third of it Thursday.

Communists Den Chilean Cabinet Jobs

by Juan De Onis
AGO, Nov. 1 (NYT).—elect Salvador Allende announced Friday a cabinet that includes three of the Communist party's militants.

Communists have been asked to resign cabinet posts charged with carrying forward economic policy. Mr. Allende reserved all security and the Foreign and Housing Ministries for his own.

mediate problem for the cabinet will be to give to an economy that has been hit by inflation and a confidence among private

side's campaign program expanding state-owned major economic areas nationalization of copper, state mining, where U.S. have large interests, and monopolies, which involve banks and some industries.

Independent Named
met reflects in its membership four political parties movements that made up a Unity coalition which led to victory at the

pendent, Pedro Vuskovic, minister of economy, 46, is director of the Economy of the Chile. He is a Marxist who has been heading

her major cabinet posts economic sector, finance, public works, went to party members. All members of the party's committee and are veteran militants.

Americo Zorrilla Rojas, minister of finance, 60, an industrialist, as minister of public Jose Oyarce Jara, 48, a broad worker and Communist, as minister of

important post of agriculture, under which is agrarian reform projected to be carried out, named Jacques Chomand on Page 2, Col. 6)

Malawi Deports Woman in Mini

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Nov. 1 (AP).—President Kamuzu Banda disclosed that a white couple has been ordered out of Malawi because the woman wore a short dress. Mr. Banda, addressing a rally Friday at Nsanje in southern Malawi, did not give the couple's name.

The couple are the first to go following Attorney General Bryan Robert's "get dressed or get out" speech nationally broadcast earlier in the week.

Women have also been warned not to wear slacks and men have been advised to wear shorts below the knee except when engaged in sport.

Bomb Throwers Will Be Shot, Army Warns Ulster Rioters

BELFAST, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A British Army spokesman today called Northern Ireland's current wave of violence "out and out vicious warfare" and said that shoot-to-kill orders against bomb throwers would be strictly enforced.

"People who throw these things should realize the consequences," he said. "In the future, after due warning, our orders against those who throw bombs will be implemented."

Col. Ian Menell, commander of the Royal Marines, and Maj. Peter Spurgeon, who is in charge of the British Army commands, jointly addressed a news conference on the fresh violence that has jolted this capital in the last four days.

U.S. Jet Returns To Miami After Hijack to Cuba

MIAMI, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A hijacked National Airlines DC-8 returned here tonight after a day in Havana.

The hijacker, identified as L. Rojas, was accompanied by his wife and five children. It was the first successful hijacking of a U.S. plane since armed sky marshals began traveling on some flights. Airline officials said there was no marshal on the flight which carried 49 passengers.

It was the third time that the captain, Carl Greenwood, 48, had been forced to fly to Cuba.

Reply to U.S. Plan Sought

SALT Talks Reopen Today With Third Round in Helsinki

By Bernard Gwertzman
HELSINKI, Nov. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet delegation, led by Vladimir S. Semenyov, arrived by train from Moscow today for the formal resumption tomorrow of negotiations with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms.

Mr. Semenyov, a deputy foreign minister, said his side was "waiting with interest" its third round of talks with the Americans, whose chief delegate is Gerard C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The United States delegation arrived Friday.

Both officers said the current meeting showed signs of outside influence. "There is some sort of direction. Whether it is from the IRA (Irish Republican Army) or some other extremist organization, we don't know," Col. Menell said.

Maj. Spurgeon said that new get-tough orders for ground troops meant a strict interpretation of existing orders. "In the past, we have given second and third warnings to rioters. In the future we will not be so patient," he said.

Danger of Being Shot
Maj. Spurgeon said stone-throwers could be shot if there were bomb-throwers in their midst. "Once a bomb has been thrown and someone is in the area, we will not be so patient," he said.

Last night, British armored cars smashed through makeshift barricades thrown up by stone-throwing Roman Catholic demonstrators in the city's third consecutive night of violence.

The trouble began shortly after 5 p.m. when about 300 women from the Ardoyne district held a rally in the city center to protest murder charges leveled against five local men for the slayings of three men during the June riots.

Police reported that seven demonstrators had been arrested. An army spokesman said that one soldier was hurt, not seriously, during the disorders.

There were no reports of violence today.

Pakistan Truck Mows Down Officials, Kills 4

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 1 (AP).—A cargo truck careened into a police reception line for the president of Poland today, narrowly missing him and killing Poland's foreign minister, two photographers and a security official.

A witness said that the driver shouted "Down with Communism" as the truck sped straight into the line.

About 20 other persons standing in the line with President Marian Spychalski of Poland were injured, including the Polish ambassador to Pakistan.

Police said that they were questioning a young man named Perce Andrich in connection with the incident. The truck was owned by Pakistan International Airlines.

Barely Misses Polish President

Killed were Zygydy Wolniak, 48, the deputy foreign minister regarded as a rising figure in Poland's Communist government; Mohammed Yasin, Pakistani news photographer; Mohammed Ashraf, photographer of Pakistan's Information Ministry; and Chaudhri Mohammed Nazir, Pakistan's deputy intelligence chief.

An eyewitness said that after the incident, he heard the truck driver shouting: "I have completed my mission. Down with Communism."

The driver was overpowered but continued shouting anti-Communist slogans until a policeman clamped a hand over his mouth.

On Official Visit

A spokesman of Pakistan International Airlines said that the truck belonged to the airline and was near the charter-ed plane in which the Polish party flew to Pakistan on an official visit three days ago.

The eyewitness said that he saw the truck being driven by a man who was not on duty at the time and who had had no signal from the control tower

or orders from the aviation department.

"Everyone was surprised when this man drove the van [truck] from behind the aircraft and in the twinkling of an eye, accelerated toward the spot where the Polish president was shaking hands," the witness said.

Pakistan's government appointed a commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of a Supreme Court judge to investigate the incident.

President Spychalski cut short his stay and flew home today to Warsaw, taking Mr. Wolniak's body on the flight.

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan sent his "deepest sorrow and profound regrets" to Mr. Spychalski over the "terrible tragedy."

Thieu Bars Compromise With North

'Sees Light at the End of the Tunnel'

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu yesterday renewed his support for a military victory in South Vietnam and ruled out virtually any negotiated concession to the Communists.

Addressing a joint session of the South Vietnamese House and Senate on the third anniversary of his presidency, Mr. Thieu declared it would be foolish for his nation to consider compromise now when we have talked nineteen tenths of the road to peace and are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.

In a speech entirely short of conciliatory language, he pledged once again that he will "never enter into a coalition with the Communists" and labeled those who would do so as "cowards and defeatist people."

'Seek Peaceful End'

Though he said South Vietnam will "continue to seek a peaceful end to the war through negotiation," Mr. Thieu made it clear he is unwilling to concede very much at the Paris conference table while he believes he is winning the war at home.

The speech represented no change of position for Mr. Thieu, though a few Vietnamese observers had thought he might use the occasion to take a slightly softer stand. He made no mention of either President Nixon's five-point peace proposal or the approximately parallel plan issued by his own government.

The address was viewed by both Vietnamese and American political observers as a kickoff for Mr. Thieu's unannounced campaign for re-election in 1971.

'Simple-Minded People'

During the course of his 90-minute speech, Mr. Thieu dined through hundreds of statistics, summing up the achievements and setbacks of his first three years in office. He then launched into a fervent attack on what he called "simple-minded people," those who maintain that peace can be achieved at the conference table.

Communist negotiators only offer "preconditions asking for our surrender," he said, and those who would negotiate under such terms "do not deserve to live in the free and democratic South." This assertion was applauded by the legislators.

Eastward: Left-center: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium. Right: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium.

Local: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium. Right: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium.

Army: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium. Right: Mr. Thieu, 54, in a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie, speaking at a podium.

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'Big' Minh Indicates He Plans To Challenge Thieu in '71 Vote

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Major General Duong Van Minh, one of the most popular figures in the country, broke a year-long political silence today, indicating that he would challenge President Nguyen Van Thieu at the polls next year.

The 53-year-old general, considered to be Mr. Thieu's most serious potential rival, declared that the country was becoming more destitute, the society more heart-rending, the people's life more miserable and national sovereignty more impaired. Gen. Minh said that the people were losing faith in their leaders. He called for "national reconciliation" as a way to end the war and implied that he was the man who could achieve it.

His statement, although vague, led his supporters to talk of a major political confrontation next year when Mr. Thieu's four-year term ends. One supporter said tonight that the Vietnamese "are realistic and they know that to have a change they must have someone—and it is him."

Gen. Minh, who is called "Big Minh" because of his height, issued his statement as leader of the group of generals who overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem's regime seven years ago today. He met with many of the same generals in his garden this afternoon.

After posing for pictures, the newly retired general went inside to relive their finest hour by listening, passively, to a tape of the 1963 broadcast announcing the successful coup. Then they joined Gen. Minh for lunch.

Mr. Minh also marked the anniversary by a visit to the national cemetery, where he attended solemn ceremonial rites and distributed envelopes of money to a group of war widows.

At a reception tonight at the An Quang Buddhist Pagoda, government opponents greeted Gen. Minh as a conquering hero. But he again declined to declare flatly that he would run, saying only that



Gen. Duong Van Minh

"We are ready" and "many changes can be expected between now and election time."

His prepared statement today was in sharp contrast to the state-of-the-nation speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Thieu, who painted a bright picture of military, economic and social progress, declared that the Communists had no serious intention of negotiating a settlement and denouncing as cowards and defeatists those who propose compromise as a way out.

Desire for Peace

Gen. Minh, who did not mention Mr. Thieu by name, talked of the lack of progress, South Vietnam's tradition of conciliation, the overwhelming desire for peace here and the need to finish the mission started with the 1963 coup. He made no reference to Communist aggressions.

In his repeated references to national sovereignty, Gen. Minh seemed to be implying criticism of the American involvement here. He said that as long as the war continues, both North and South Vietnam become more dependent on foreign powers.

Police Rout 3,000 Blacks

S. African Crash Kills 14, Angers Crowd

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Police with submachine guns, rifles and dogs broke up an angry crowd of Africans here today at the scene of a railway crash in which 14 African workers were killed and more than 100 injured.

Shouting, "Why does it always happen to our trains?" a crowd of about 3,000 Africans gathered round the wreckage as rescue workers tried to get the dead and injured out.

The crowd threw stones at rail-

way officials and railway police, and there was a great deal of booing, whistling and shouting of insults.

A detachment of police with submachine guns was brought in to control the crowd. Other police linked arms to stop a crowd from surging forward to the bodies lying beside the track. Weeping women searching for their husbands were allowed through to see the dead.

Appeals to the crowd to disperse were made through a bullhorn by

Tass Dubious About Errors By U.S. Pilots

'Polar Bear Hunters' In Armenia, It Jibes

MOSEBOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday scoffed at American claims that U.S. violations of Russian airspace have mostly been accidental blunders by pilots on innocent missions, asking: "Were they looking for polar bears on the borders of Soviet Armenia?"

The jibe from a Tass news agency commentator referred to the three U.S. Army officers—two generals and a major—whose plane crossed the Turkish border and landed in Leningrad, Oct. 21.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, meanwhile, confirmed that two U.S. consular officials plan to leave for Armenia tomorrow by commercial flight for a second visit with Major Gen. Edward C. D. Scheraga, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie and Maj. James F. Russell.

He said the officials expected to travel from the Armenian capital of Yerevan to Leningrad by automobile Tuesday for the meeting. The first was held Oct. 26 and the Russians at first rejected a U.S. request for a second.

The Tass commentary said "American bases situated close to the Soviet Union are being widely used for espionage and other hostile activities."

"American propaganda is trying to picture this border violation and past violations as small accidental incidents not worthy of serious attention," Washington officials say, for example, that at least half of all these violations in the past three years were done by "hunters for polar bears."

"But the main question," Tass said, "is why in general there U.S. military planes find themselves along Soviet borders—were they looking for polar bears on the borders of Soviet Armenia?"



ARRIVAL IN HELSINKI—Vladimir Semenov, chief Soviet delegate to the SALT talks, which reopen today, makes statement at Helsinki railway station. Behind Mr. Semenov is A. S. Belyakov, Soviet envoy to Finland.

SALT Talks Reopen Today With Third Round in Helsinki

(Continued from Page 1)

for putting a limit on certain offensive and defensive delivery systems. The Vienna round adjourned on Aug. 14 in a hopeful but inconclusive atmosphere.

"We should know by the end of next week," one member of the American delegation said tonight, "whether the SALT talks will be affected by the current 'atmosphere'."

He was referring to the rather cool state of Soviet-American relations, brought on largely by disagreements over the Middle East and charges and countercharges about Cuba, and the recent intrusion into Soviet airspace of an American Army plane with two generals aboard.

However, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to proceed on talks for drawing up a compatible system for future docking of Soviet and American spaceships.

Counterproposal Awaited

The latest round of talks is expected to last about six or seven weeks. The American side hopes that the Russians will make a firm counterproposal to the American plan put forth on July 24 in Vienna.

The Americans suggested a numerical limitation on the strategic launching systems of both sides, including land and sea-

based missiles and long-range strategic bombers.

The United States also suggested a low level of anti-ballistic missiles, somewhere from zero to 64, and a ceiling on the number of Soviet SS-9 missiles, each capable of carrying a warhead of 25 megatons. The American missiles are in the one megaton range.

There has been speculation in Washington that the Russians might try to press for inclusion as "strategic" of the 500 American fighter-bombers in Europe and Asia which can drop nuclear bombs on Soviet territory. But U.S. officials have said that if the Russians insist on this without counting their own 700 intermediate and short-range missiles targeted on Western Europe, the talks could well founder.

Soviet IOBM Gain Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told the other defense ministers at Ottawa the Russians have some 1,400 "land-based" intermediate ballistic missiles ready for use or under construction, Pentagon sources said today.

Reflecting continued momentum of the Soviet build-up, Mr. Laird's latest figure represents an increase of about 100 IOBMs over the estimate he gave to Congress several months ago.

It puts the Russians about 350 IOBMs ahead of the U.S. force of deep-striking land-based missiles.

Mr. Laird also reported that the Russians have about 30 missile-launching nuclear submarines of the Polaris type operational or under construction. Until recently, he has spoken of 28 such Russian missile subs.

The United States has 41 Polaris submarines, each mounting 16 missiles. Mr. Laird has warned that the Russians are building a similar fleet at such a rate they could catch or overtake the United States by 1974.

3 Communists Given Chilean Cabinet Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

choi Chait, 44, a Radical Socialist Christian who heads the Popular Action Union Movement.

The Radical party, which is the largest party along with the Socialists and Communists in Mr. Allende's coalition, will head the ministries of defense, mining and education.

The foreign minister will be Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, 47, also a Socialist. He is a lawyer and a professor of political science and dialectic materialism at the University of Chile's School of Sociology.

Meanwhile, President Frei, who will hand over power on Tuesday to Mr. Allende, yesterday called on the "moral energy and courage" of Chileans to defend democracy here.

Mr. Frei, 58, said that he planned to take an active part in Chilean political life after he leaves office. According to the president's associates, he intends to fight for control of his divided party and make the Christian Democrats an effective opposition force.

In all, about 20 persons escaped from the building.

It was the second fire involving the owners. Last February the dance hall they ran at the other end of town—its name was also Cinq-Sept—burned down after a cooking fire. There were no victims. The new club was opened last Easter. About 300 patrons had been in the building earlier in the evening. The toll could have been greater if a dance in a neighboring village had not attracted part of the Cinq-Sept regulars.

It was the biggest fire toll in France since 1921 when 150 people died in a department store in Paris.

Hinting Renewed Peace Bid

Britain Asks Israel Pullback 'Secure Borders' in Mideast

HARROGATE, England, Nov. 1 (AP).—Britain yesterday hinted at a renewed British peace effort in the Middle East with a declaration by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home that Israel should pull back from territory won in the 1967 war in exchange for "secure and recognized boundaries" with the Arab states.

Sir Alec's speech—to a Conservative party meeting here—was hardly interpreted by some political observers as a shift in British policy. In any event, it caused some dismay in Israel. But Sir Alec appeared to have stuck to his British position, first outlined at the United Nations in the aftermath of the 1967 war.

However, the speech, made three days before a visit to Britain by Israeli Premier Mrs. Golda Meir, indicated Britain may be planning a more active role in the search for an Arab-Israeli peace.

It was the first major public policy statement on the Arab-Israeli deadlock by the Conservative government, which took office last June. Prime Minister Edward Heath was reported last week to be reappraising Britain's stance on the Mideast issue, with a possible shift toward a more positive posture instead of dead-center neutrality.

Sir Alec told the party meeting that the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, any such (Arab-Israeli) settlement must be based on two fundamental principles—the inalienability of the acquisition of territory by war, and the need for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area could live in security.

"This means," said the Security Council resolution, that Israeli armed forces must withdraw from territories occupied in the conflict," he said. But he said that belligerency must be ended and added:

"The right of every state to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force must be recognized."

No Frontiers Drawn

The Security Council resolution did not specify whether Israel should withdraw from all the territory it conquered in the six-day war, and Sir Alec did not attempt to draw up new frontiers for the region.

He said: "No outsider can prescribe exactly where these boundaries should be. If they are recognized, they must first and foremost be agreed by the countries involved."

Sir Alec did, however, recommend that the pre-war boundary between Egypt and Israel be recognized in a settlement, with special arrangements for the territory of Gaza with its heavy Arab refugee population.

He acknowledged that the border question with Jordan and Syria was more complex. The undisputed boundary between Israel and Lebanon should remain, he said.

Political commentators remarked that Sir Alec did not spell out any position on such points as freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Agaba or the Suez Canal.

Jerusalem, Nov. 1 (AP).—Israel's parliamentary opposition asked today for an urgent debate

Knesset Debate Asked

up in Congress Tuesday

Sadat Names 2 to High I Orders Welfare Measure

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat appointed two vice-presidents last night and ordered a broad series of measures, including price cuts, to improve the life of the Egyptian people.

Both the vice-presidents and the cabinet night had set post before, during 3 rule.

Mr. Shafat, a former fier, had also been war, minister of labor other cabinet posts.

He and Mr. Sadat's two figures remaining from the dozen off Revolutionary Commis ruled Egypt Farouk's overthrow.

Wealth

	O	P
ALGERIA	20	28
AMSTERDAM	14	17
ANTWERP	10	13
ATHENS	21	27
BELGIUM	20	28
BOMBAY	12	15
BREITENBURG	15	19
BUDAPEST	13	16
BUENOS AIRES	12	15
CAIRO	22	29
CANBERRA	22	29
COPENHAGEN	11	14
COSTA RICA	22	29
DENVER	11	14
DUBLIN	11	14
FLORENCE	17	21
GENEVA	17	21
HAVANA	17	21
HELSINKI	0	23
HONG KONG	14	17
LAS VEGAS	16	20
LONDON	21	27
LYON	14	17
MADRID	21	27
MILAN	16	20
MOSCOW	22	29
MUNICH	17	21
NEW YORK	10	13
NICE	17	21
OSLO	0	23
PARIS	21	27
PRAGUE	14	17
ROME	18	22
STOCKHOLM	1	4
TOKYO	22	29
VIENNA	21	27
WASHINGTON	18	22
ZURICH	15	19

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142 French Youths Killed In Fire at Dance Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

owner, was in his office when he saw a flashing signal alarm go off.

"I thought that, as sometimes happens in establishments like ours, it was simply a fight," he said. As he headed toward the dance floor he heard someone shout, "Fire, fire."

Mr. Ras said he rushed out the main door and drove his car to the fire station because there was no telephone in the building.

The most detailed accounts of

the fire came from youths who were drinking at the club bar when the fire broke out.

Jacques Pellet, 17, said, "We were at the bar at that moment. If one of us had not said a few minutes earlier, 'Let's go and get a drink,' we would not be here. We rushed outside by jumping over a small wall at the entrance. Everybody was screaming, it was total panic."

Dominique Guette, also 17: "I was not at the bar but in the middle of the hall. I had an intuition when I smelled smoke. Then I saw the first flames above the bar. I shouted and rushed toward the door. There was a woman in the way. I pushed her over the wall as I jumped. She was saved."

"We heard a woman scream behind one of the emergency doors which had boards nailed to it. We took a beam and smashed it in the door and pulled out the people who were trapped. We jammed behind the door were holding out their arms to us. Five minutes later they were all dead," said one of the rescuers.

Jean-Luc Bastard, 17, continued the account: "We did everything to save as many people as possible. We pulled on their arms and legs and we soaked our jackets in the stream near the dance hall and we smothered the flames on the clothes of the people we would pull out."

Little Help

"People in cars stopped on the side of the road and looked at us. Some of them were kidding around and laughing at what we were doing and refused to help. There were only three or four who helped."

In all, about 20 persons escaped from the building.

It was the second fire involving the owners. Last February the dance hall they ran at the other end of town—its name was also Cinq-Sept—burned down after a cooking fire. There were no victims. The new club was opened last Easter. About 300 patrons had been in the building earlier in the evening. The toll could have been greater if a dance in a neighboring village had not attracted part of the Cinq-Sept regulars.

It was the biggest fire toll in France since 1921 when 150 people died in a department store in Paris.

To place an advertisement, contact your nearest newspaper representative or the Tribune, 21 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 10, Tel. 223-45-40.

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

مكتبة من الصحف

ملكا من الدول

U.S. Admission About Forces in Morocco Is Made Public

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—The United States has been operating a major naval communications complex in Morocco with 1,700 American military personnel to the Sixth Fleet, under the terms of a 1958 agreement that the men are "instructed" to remain in Morocco.

State Department officials said yesterday that the public record of the complex, official admission about the operations at Morocco's large base complex. Previously, it was made to appear that all U.S. forces were removed from Morocco in 1963, under an agreement made by President Eisenhower in 1958.

Control of the Kenitra complex was transferred to Morocco in 1963, and the United States to deny that any "U.S. base" had been and to contend that the complex was at Kenitra to "assist" in the event of any attack.

One Reason

Mr. Newsom acknowledged that one prime reason the United States increased its operations in Morocco after that nation gained independence from France in 1956 was "to preclude Moroccan dependence upon the Soviet Union."

Since then the United States has supplied Morocco with \$600 million in military and economic aid, Mr. Newsom testified.

Now, with the Soviet Union sharing as a military supplier to Morocco, Sen. Symington said, "What we have done again is get ourselves involved in a country where we are half-in and half-out, and the Soviet Union is half-in and half-out."

In Libya also, Mr. Newsom testified, one reason for the U.S. military involvement there starting in 1957 was "to enable the Libyans to refuse Soviet offers of military assistance."

The United States was forced out of its major installation in Libya, Wheeling Air Force Base, ahead of schedule last year, after a revolutionary coup toppled Libya's monarchy in September, 1969. The Soviet Union and France are now Libya's major military suppliers, and Libya's new rulers have close ties with Egypt, including Egyptian troops in Libya.

But 50 American oil-producing and operating companies still function in Libya.

Libya's Oil

Libya is now the second largest oil producer in the Middle East, Mr. Newsom said, ranked just under Saudi Arabia. Mr. Newsom said the "U.S. companies' investments in Libya have a market value of several billion dollars and their oil operations in Libya account for 88 percent of Libyan oil production and returned about \$600 million to the U.S. balance of payments in 1969."

When asked if continuance of U.S. oil operations in Libya is precarious, Mr. Newsom noted that Libya is an important financial supporter of Egypt. Mr. Newsom said there are "indications that the Egyptians have at least counseled the Libyans against going so far in their present policies that they would seriously jeopardize their economic relations with the West. The Egyptians have a self-interest in this."

U.S. Develops Packaged Air Bases

By Drew Middleton

ENGLY AIR FORCE BASE, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Fighter squadrons of the U.S. Tactical Air Command can be deployed within 72 hours to advance in tactical air force. The base has been made possible by a new type of air base called a "package base" that enables a fighter squadron plus supporting maintenance personnel and equipment to be moved as a package air-strike force to a new base in a matter of days.

The squadron needs, according to officials here, is a suitable air base, a parking area, a source of fresh water. Every else is air-lifted in specially needed, expendable containers. The job is done, the squadrons "repackage" and return to their base.

Discussing the advantages of this flexibility for tactical air force, Gen. William W. Momyer, commander of the U.S. Tactical Air Command, said in an interview that fast reaching tactical air forces and facilities can be quickly deployed to critical for the time needed, then redeployed. This will not only reduce dispersal costs but permit forces at economical fixed installations. Consistent with tactical air force, a portion of our tactical air force is based in the continental United States.

Key factor to instant air force is the availability of what Air Force calls a Base Base, one having the four things. According to present relations there are more than perhaps as many as 1,400 bases in friendly countries.

NATO Nations in Accord on Guideline for A-Mine Use

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—U.S. ministers from eight NATO nations have reached agreement on guidelines to cover the use of nuclear land mines in Europe.

The guidelines, if they ever were used, would help seal off invasions that could be used by Pact armored columns, if war erupts in Europe.

Communicated by NATO's top-level nuclear planning group during a two-day meeting in Ottawa, the group had agreed on guidelines "after completion of studies on the role of demolition munitions," said what the mines are called.

State Department officials in London say the new guidelines will give NATO's military commanders the authority to plan movement of the mines from area storage points closer to where they would be used in an impending crisis.

Guidelines would also allow commanders to actually use the holes for the mines in case of an emergency.

Officials sources indicated authority to prepare the holes, to actually plant the mines, possibility.

rol over the weapons them including the decision to it them and to detonate remains with the President.

United States, officials say, nuclear planning group negotiations will be taken up at a full 14-member NATO ministerial meeting that Dec. 1 in Brussels. Most expect the guidelines to be adopted.

United States has maintained what are believed to be several hundred of these demolition devices in Europe for years. They are stored primarily in West Germany, Greece and Italy. First public disclosure that weapons were stored outside came in the early 1960s, when a furor, especially in Germany, the mines a controversial subject.

Idea behind allowing commanders to plan for the movement forward into positions, the idea is to cut off the complex devices up to developing crisis.

Soviet Biologist, Once in Asylum, Gets Research Job

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (NYT).

Zhores A. Medvedev, the biologist and author whose forced detention in a mental institution last spring led to protest from prominent Soviet scientists and writers, has been given a new position in his field—the physiology of old age.

Dr. Medvedev, in a postcard sent to The New York Times bureau here, disclosed his present position. The card, handwritten and its authorship "verified" beyond doubt, bore the stamp of the Soviet international postal section, which screens all mail to foreigners, it said in part.

"My present situation has substantially improved. On Oct. 19 I started work as a senior scientist of physiology and biochemistry of agricultural animals in the city of Omsk, in the Kaluga Region (about 150 miles southwest of Moscow). I will be working in the laboratory of proteins and continuing my research in the field of molecular mechanisms and the development of aging organisms."

Dr. Medvedev was formerly detained in a mental institution on May 28 and was questioned about his writings, which complained of official repression of Russian scientists.

5 Die in Calcutta Riot

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Police shot dead five people and wounded three in battles in Calcutta today.

Today's deaths took the known death toll in a week of bloody violence in this sprawling city to at least 30.



George Brown

Diplomats Respond to Slurs

George Brown Gets a Going-Over

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Diplomats who burned silently at the behavior of George Brown when he was British foreign secretary are now striking back.

Letters published in newspapers here in the last three days have accused Mr. Brown of insulting and injuring his own Foreign Service and of discrediting the facts of foreign affairs. No one here can remember such a correspondence in the usually controlled world of diplomacy.

Mr. Brown himself has had no comment. He has been out of the House of Commons since last June, and will shortly take a title and go into the House of Lords as Lord George-Brown.

Mr. Brown set off the criticism by writing his memoirs. They have been published in the London Sunday Times in four extracts, and last week's pushed some people over the boiling point.

Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, former ambassador in Rome, reacted to a passage about "howler-hatted chaps" in the Foreign Service who, Mr. Brown said, would leave for home or club at 6 p.m.

"This is a travesty, and Mr. Brown knows it," Sir Evelyn wrote to the Times of London. He went on to charge that Mr. Brown "deliberately denigrates and ridicules the Foreign Service, which he said 'suffered grievously' when Mr. Brown was foreign secretary."

Sir Evelyn spoke of episodes in which Mr. Brown had descended from a plane in some country and proceeded to "casualties the ambassador," or had "indulged in escapades" behind the ambassador's back. While praising Mr. Brown's ability, Sir Evelyn deplored his inability to be fair, even in retrospect, to those who worked under him.

Lady Reilly, wife of Sir Patrick Reilly, former Ambassador in Paris, agreed with Sir Evelyn and said she and her husband had been among those "denigrated and ridiculed" by Mr. Brown.

She identified herself as the target of an outburst that had been attributed to Mr. Brown in a story long known in diplomatic circles. At a dinner in the French Embassy here, she said, Mr. Brown accused

her of being unfit to be a British ambassador's wife.

The former head of the Foreign Service, Lord Gore-Booth, wrote to the Sunday Times today that Mr. Brown had been "unfair" in his criticism. He took particular exception to a passage in the memoirs about John Freeman, the present British Ambassador in Washington.

Mr. Brown wrote that Mr. Freeman, once editor of the *Leftist New Statesman* magazine, had been chosen in anticipation of Hubert Humphrey's becoming president—and that the appointment had turned out to be "mistaken."

Lord Gore-Booth said that no electoral calculation had gone into the choice that it had been made on the merits and turned out well.

Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, today strongly criticized some Brown remarks concerning the causes of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Brown had accused Secretary-General U Thant of hastily and unnecessarily withdrawing the UN Emergency Force from the Egyptian border and thereby helping to bring on the war.

In fact, Mr. Bunche wrote, Mr. Thant was faced with a fair and complex by the Egyptian government, effectively forcing the UN troops out. Mr. Thant nevertheless flew to Cairo to try personal diplomacy, Mr. Bunche said, but got nowhere.

Mr. Bunche called the Brown account "contemptuous and utterly misinformed." He suggested that Mr. Brown had made "such a reckless and irresponsible attack on another public figure apparently in an attempt to mask his own ineffectiveness in a serious crisis."

Mr. Brown said that he had been "mistaken" in his criticism of Mr. Thant.

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Cuba-on-the-St. Lawrence

'Deal Still Holds' for Release Of Cross, Quebec Police Say

By Charles Hillinger

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence River will be declared "Cuban territory" by the moment terrorist kidnappers decide to release British diplomat James R. Cross.

"The deal still holds," Maj. Guy Moreham, Canadian armed-forces spokesman for the Quebec provincial police, said yesterday.

"If the kidnappers of Cross deliver him alive, they will be flown to Cuba and granted asylum there as the Canadian government originally agreed two weeks ago."

Mr. Cross was abducted from his Montreal home Oct. 5 by members of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), the group demanding the immediate creation of an independent French-speaking nation in the Province of Quebec.

Notre Dame and St. Helene Islands, which face downtown Montreal, were evacuated for a week, from Oct. 18 through Oct. 26, and set aside as "Cuban territory" in an effort to free the 49-year-old diplomat.

The 200 office personnel and maintenance tradesmen on the islands were given the week off with pay.

Then Alfredo Ramirez, 32, the Cuban Consul in Montreal who also serves as second secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, moved onto Notre Dame Island to take up his vigil.

Mr. Ramirez divided his time between the island and his home.

If the kidnappers called, the authorities were to make sure the Cuban consul was at the Canadian pavilion on the island. The island was the site of Canada's Expo-67.

Since the kidnappers failed to produce Mr. Cross, it was decided to open the bridge and let the workers return to their jobs.

If the kidnappers decide at any time to release Mr. Cross, the islands will once again be designated "Cuban territory"—an official extension of the offices of the Consulate of Cuba in Montreal.

The designation carries all the privileges and immunities attached to a foreign consulate.

A 130-passenger Canadian armed forces plane continues to be on around-the-clock standby to fly the kidnappers to Havana.

Los Angeles Times

New Rules on Dynamite

MONTREAL, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—New regulations on explosives go into effect today in Quebec in another government move to clamp down on the terror tactics of the FLQ.

Sporadic bomb outrages and dynamite thefts plagued the province for some seven years before the secessionists broadened the scope of their activities by the kidnappings last month.

The new law imposes stiffer penalties for possessing dynamite without a permit and strict controls on the purchase, use and transportation of industrial explosives.

The penalties include prison sentences up to two months and fines of \$5,000.

The law was introduced into the Quebec National Assembly by the government on Oct. 1—five days before the FLQ kidnapped Mr. Cross from his home here. On Oct. 10 the FLQ abducted Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, who was found strangled Oct. 17.

Over the past few years secessionists have killed 24 people.

The reports were based on an hour-long briefing given to Indian correspondents in Washington by Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

The briefing, as published here, revealed a deep concern in the State Department for possible damage to Indian-American relations as a result of the decision to sell arms to Pakistan. There also appears to be some annoyance with India.

These reports quoted U.S. officials as saying that although the Soviet Union supplied Pakistan with 200 tanks in 1968, the Indian reaction was more "muted" than, as compared to the reaction to the proposed American sale.

U.S. officials also pointed out that the United States had decided not to sell Pakistan any tanks, despite its desire to purchase them.

U.S. officials in Washington were also quoted as saying that the decision to sell arms to Pakistan was actually made several months ago but that the announcement was delayed primarily because of the need to consult with Congress.

Authoritative sources in Delhi, however, said another factor was the U.S. desire to wait until the Indian parliament recessed in September. It reconvenes in early November, when members are expected to raise the issue of arms supplies to Pakistan. The Indian government protested the sale Oct.

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U.S. to Retaliate By Expulsion of Soviet Newsman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).

—The United States will expel a Soviet newsman next week in retaliation for the expulsion of Newsweek magazine correspondent John Dornberg by Moscow, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources declined to say which Soviet newsman will be asked to leave. They said, however, that the decision has been made and the Russian will be identified next week.

Mr. Dornberg's departure from Moscow leaves 23 American correspondents in the Soviet capital. There are 26 Russian newsmen in the United States.

21.5 Million Called Low Figure

Study for Senate Unit Cites Deaths Under Soviet Terror

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A Senate panel yesterday released a study, "The Human Cost of Soviet Communism," estimating at least 21.5 million persons have died under terror policies since the Russian Revolution.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D. Conn., who requested the report by Robert Conquest for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, said the figure is conservative—with "45 million as a more probable estimate."

"Even if the Soviet Union had turned out to be a kind of social paradise that Communist propagandists peddle to those they are attempting to deceive," Sen. Dodd wrote in an introduction to Mr. Conquest's study, "it would still be impossible to argue that any paradise is worth 40 million human lives."

The London author, Sen. Dodd said, is "a scholar who enjoys an international reputation as an expert on Soviet affairs." The senator called the study the first document published "that attempts to assess in a systematic manner the total human cost of Soviet Communism."

Mr. Conquest calculates that 500,000 persons were executed or died in prison camps from 1919 to 1923, two million were executed under Stalin, 3.5 million died in camps from 1936 to 1939, 12 million died in forced labor camps in the Stalin years, and 3.5 million died in a famine during forced collectivization of the thirties.

"Conservative Estimate"

"Mr. Conquest points out that this is a conservative estimate," Sen. Dodd said, "which is almost certainly too low, and that the real figure might very well be 50 percent greater than this."

Sen. Dodd wrote that Mr. Conquest "does not include in this tabulation... the estimate that the cost of the civil war, from military action, executions, typhus, and famine, totaled nine million lives."

Nixon Signs Rail Bill

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP).—President Nixon signed Friday a bill to create a government corporation to improve the nation's railroad passenger service. The measure authorizes loans up to \$300 million and grants up to \$40 million to improve railroad equipment and passenger service.

U.S. Arms Sale to Pakistan Includes 12 Planes, 4 Boats

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (AP).—The United States will sell Pakistan six F-104 jet fighters, seven B-57 bombers, four maritime patrol craft and 300 armored personnel carriers, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The breakdown of the controversial sale was contained in Indian press dispatches from Washington, and U.S. Embassy sources said the figures were correct.

The reports were based on an hour-long briefing given to Indian correspondents in Washington by Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

The briefing, as published here, revealed a deep concern in the State Department for possible damage to Indian-American relations as a result of the decision to sell arms to Pakistan. There also appears to be some annoyance with India.

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Authoritative sources in Delhi, however, said another factor was the U.S. desire to wait until the Indian parliament recessed in September. It reconvenes in early November, when members are expected to raise the issue of arms supplies to Pakistan. The Indian government protested the sale Oct.

Hijack-Murder Suspect Kills Self

BOSTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A man charged with murdering an Eastern Airlines copilot during an attempted hijacking of a shuttle flight committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself with a scarf from the door of his cell at the Suffolk County jail.

The body of John J. Divino, 27, of West New York, N.J., was discovered at 3:20 a.m. by a guard making his normal rounds of the jail.

Divino was awaiting trial on charges of murder and hijacking stemming from the fatal shooting of First Officer James E. Hartley in an Eastern Airlines jet over Boston March 17. Divino and the pilot, Capt. Robert Wilbur, were wounded in the incident.

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Grievances and Disorder

The stupidly vicious attack upon President Nixon in San Jose provided him with a dramatic illustration of what he and Vice-President Agnew have made the main theme of their campaign. And the disorder in San Jose was in fact an accurate projection, at a particularly sensitive point in public awareness, of a problem that is grave and urgent. Unhappily, the issue of law-breaking or outright crime, is in danger of escaping the serious attention it merits because of the very polarization the campaign is producing.

This polarization is not a matter of for or against, as Mr. Nixon said, everybody is against crime. It is, rather, a matter of emphasis. The President and Mr. Agnew tend to emphasize the law-breaking; their opponents to stress the causes. Both attitudes are, in fact, co-opted. Dissent will mount, if nothing but repression is applied to it; it will mount, too, if concentration on long-range efforts to reach the causes allows the symptoms to flourish unchecked.

If Mr. Nixon, therefore, is wrong in dismissing violent demonstrators as merely "thugs and hoodlums," so are a number of intellectually respectable personages and publications that have assumed that massive repression is already in effect, thus tending to justify the violence they deplore. To accuse Mr. Agnew of McCarthyism is popular, and not without point. But it is worth recalling that McCarthyism sprang from genuine and not unfounded fears—there is no Tins Oates without a Guy Fawkes to give him credibility. Currently, the cold war is viewed in the light of McCarthyism; it would be more logical and accurate to view McCarthyism in the light of the cold war.

The analogy between the cold war of the

1940s and the 1950s and the present internal tensions within the United States should not be pressed too far. Nevertheless, both saw the exploitation of critical issues in ways that are irrelevant to the heart of the problem.

That problem, today, is in essence to meet legitimate grievances while at the same time coping with disorder—whether it springs from the grievances, from revolutionary spirit or from mercenary criminality. The second part cannot wait on the successful completion of the first, because grievances are perennial, and a state of insecurity militates against redressing them, as well as being in itself a social evil. But neither can the first part be sidetracked.

The current campaign has been a wrong against the American people because it has tended to divide these two facets of the problem—to say nothing of dividing the American people. It is wrong, also, because it deals so much in abstractions, rather than the concrete measures which might cope with both disorder and grievances. In the process, too, other grave questions of public policy have been scamped—inflation, for example, and the economic slowdown. Significant groups, students, and many blacks, have been alienated by what they consider the irrelevance of the rhetoric to their needs and wishes.

It is still doubtful whether the election results will show the same kind of polarization the campaign oratory would imply. The outcome, in terms of congressional seats and governorships, is still obscured by a fog of political war that is more opaque than usual. But unless there is a greater reconciliation of attitudes toward grievances and disorder than has been the case during the campaign, the road ahead for the United States will be rough, the hope for real progress dim.

New Nuclear Spiral

Strategic theories that only recently were thought discredited and that would require a tremendous further missile buildup seem to be reviving in Washington. The stimulus comes from a high-level nuclear study, coupled with pessimism over the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia, which resume in Helsinki today.

A review of the nation's war plans by a National Security Council panel evidently has challenged the concept of deterrence which has guided American nuclear strategy for most of the past decade. The study suggests that a force capable of responding to a Russian "first strike" by retaliating against Soviet cities may no longer be a sufficient deterrent; it sees need for a defensive "counter-force" capable of destroying Soviet intercontinental missiles in their silos.

The catch is that a counter-force capability for defense could also be used offensively in a first strike against the Soviet Union. Any attempt by the United States to achieve such a capability would be less likely to restore American superiority than to set off another action-reaction spiral in the missile race.

The counter-force issue was first raised publicly in President Nixon's State of the World message last February. "Should a President," it asked, "in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of the certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

The implication of this question is that the United States should build a new invulnerable missile force—one that could destroy any ICBMs Russia held in reserve if it attempted a first strike at American land-based missiles and bombers. Presumably a plan of that scope would require highly accurate MIRV multiple warheads installed in a new underwater long-range missile system (ULMS)—huge new submarines capable of firing ICBMs.

The fallacies in this scenario are many.

A Soviet first strike against American land-based missiles and bombers, even in the unlikely event that it could succeed, would be deterred by invulnerable Polaris and Poseidon submarines. Similarly, an American counter-force capability, assuming it could be built, would be unable to destroy Russia's missile submarines.

The fundamental flaw in the whole argument lies in the theory that deterrence requires capability to destroy a high percentage of Soviet industry and population in a retaliatory attack on hundreds of Soviet population centers. The reality is that the possibility of losing even a dozen cities would deter a Soviet first-strike attempt—or an American one.

Secretary Laird, has asserted that the United States will have to make a start on ULMS in 12 months, if a SALT agreement is not in sight by then. Even now plans for the new defense budget reportedly call for a substantial increase in funds for ULMS development. Yet there is no evidence that anti-submarine warfare techniques are in sight that could neutralize Polaris subs in this decade or even the next.

The United States has not been standing still while Soviet missile deployment catches up and passes ours. Rather, both sides have been pushing ahead with their chosen means of missile expansion: Russia with its giant SS-9 ICBMs and the United States with MIRV and the Safeguard ABM. There is vast overkill on both sides, but the new spiral in the arms race goes on—perhaps because both nations seek to bargain from strength in the SALT talks.

Instead of halting the missile race, SALT may very well stimulate it further, now that agreement appears unlikely within the next year. Only an immediate moratorium on MIRV testing and the deployment of MIRV, ABM and SS-9 missiles can preserve the present nuclear balance and the unique opportunity it presents to achieve a lasting freeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hong Kong and the Six

There is general agreement that Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's Common Market negotiator, is fighting hard to have Hong Kong regarded as an associated territory if and when the United Kingdom joins the EEC. It is equally apparent that the Common Market countries are unhappy about this prospect. (There have been) cabled reports saying that they fear Hong Kong will pre-

sent "too much of a trade threat to them" if our exports are allowed in at reduced tariff.

This notion will not be accepted in Hong Kong but there is only one way to test it fairly and that is to permit this colony an associated status for a period of, say, five years. To be reviewed annually by Britain and the Common Market countries.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1895

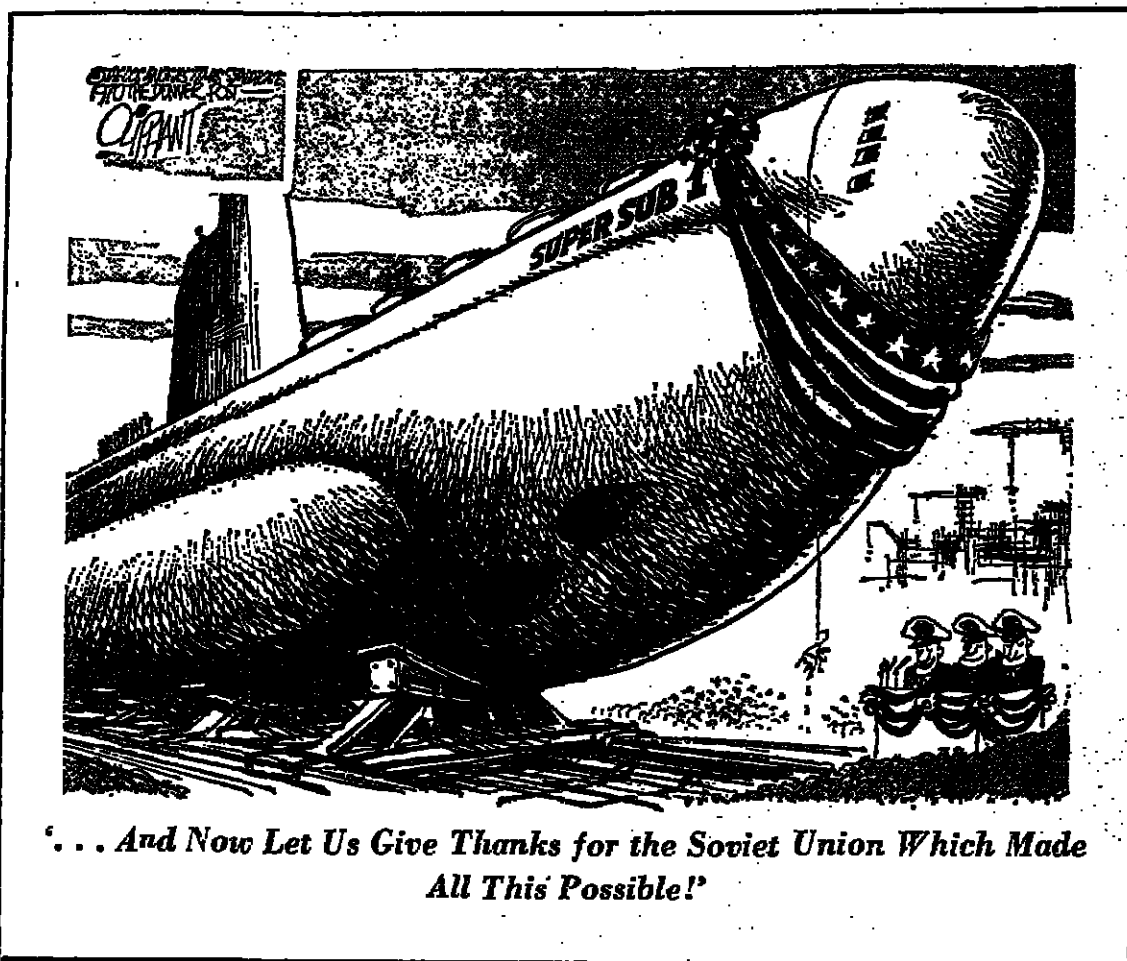
SEOUL—The London Times report that Russian warships have already assembled at Port Arthur is not confirmed. The Russian fleet at latest advances was at Che Fu.

SHANGHAI—The report about the supposed treaty having been concluded between Russia and China, by which China would practically become a tributary of Russia, appeared first in the China Gazette. It is believed to be based on truth, but the Korean affair since upsets it. Japan and Russia are said to have come to terms.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1920

NEW YORK—The 29th President of the United States will be elected today. Tomorrow the world will know whether Warren G. Harding, Republican Senator from Ohio, or James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee, will succeed Woodrow Wilson in the White House. This election is particularly interesting in that it is the first time that women have had the right, under the Constitution, to vote for a President, thus doubling the election returns over that of any previous Presidential campaign.



The Post-Election Problem

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of the American elections of 1970 most of the people concerned are agreed on one or two points: They are glad it is over; most of the candidates for office are exhausted, broke and vaguely unhappy about their own arguments; the men around the President and the Vice-President feel troubled and trapped by the political system, and even the most partisan voters, in their reflective moments, agree that something is wrong.

It is hard to believe that this long campaign for the control of the Congress and the direction and priorities of our public affairs could not have produced a single speech that was published in full by all major newspapers of the country, but this is a fact.

Even the most partisan Republican newspapers did not print the American elections of 1970 most of the people concerned are agreed on one or two points: They are glad it is over; most of the candidates for office are exhausted, broke and vaguely unhappy about their own arguments; the men around the President and the Vice-President feel troubled and trapped by the political system, and even the most partisan voters, in their reflective moments, agree that something is wrong.

The Democrats seem equally confused. The advantage of being out of office is that you have time to define the problems and priorities of the nation, but this they have not done. They have some good men—Munroe of Maine, McGovern of South Dakota, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Mondale of Minnesota and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts—but none of them have come forward in this election with any effective policy for the future of the nation.

Some Vague Ripples

This failure by the leaders of both parties has produced some vague political ripples on the side. John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Johnson, has organized "people's lobby" called Common Cause, which is appealing to the people who are disenchanted with both major political parties. He is now getting 1,500 new members every day and bringing in quite a lot of money for political action in the future.

Meanwhile, the Nixon-Agnew political tactics in this campaign, particularly in New York, have widened the gap between the Republican conservatives and the Republican progressives and have brought the Republican mayor of New York, John Lindsay, into open

opposition both against the Republican governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, and the Nixon administration.

This may prove to be one of the most important aspects of the 1970 elections. Even John Kennedy recognized Mayor Lindsay as the most formidable potential opponent of the Democratic party, and Lindsay, having been rejected by his own party in the last New York mayoralty election, is now deeply disturbed by the Nixon-Agnew drift to the right, and is seriously thinking about switching parties and joining the Democrats in their fight against President Nixon in the Presidential election of 1972.

The vote tomorrow will probably be important, if not decisive, on all these questions about what President Nixon, what the Democrats and what Mayor Lindsay, Senators Muskie, McGovern, Bayh and Mondale do in the next two years. If the vote goes conservative and gives the President and the Vice-President the control of the Congress they want, then we are in for a period of confrontation politics—conservative Republicans versus progressives and anti-Communism, anti-intellectualism, anti-union.

It is quite possible the elections will go this way, particularly after the savage attack by the stupid university militants on the President in San Jose, Calif., but while this may help Mr. Nixon with the election, it will not help him govern the country.

The election is almost over, but the problems remain. The campaign has not clarified them. It has diverted the attention of the people from the fundamental issues of poverty, unemployment, race, disarmament and war to the issues of party personality, ideology and the savage opposition of the young militants.

The main thing is not what the parties or the government are doing in the world today but what the people are doing. The people have increased the population of America by over 26 million in the last ten years—over half the population of Britain, France or Germany. The pressures of this on the American cities, within the cities, in the schools, on housing, on jobs and all the rest are staggering.

In fact, none of these internal economic and social problems in

the United States, and none of the nation's foreign problems can be resolved on ideological or political party terms, and this is the paradox of the election. For what the President and the Vice-President have done to win the election, even if it succeeds, may very well interfere with the opposition and interfere with their main task, which is to govern the country.

This is what is wrong: This conflict between what wins elections and what unites and governs the nation. If you talk to the officials and the candidates after it is all over, the point is clear: They are unhappy about the process. They know the tricks of getting elected but not the arts of governing after they win. And frankly, they don't quite know what to do about it.

At the moment, in the wake of Nasser's death, King Hussein's victory over the guerrillas, the U.S. naval demonstration in the Eastern Mediterranean and the embarrassed withdrawal from Jordan of invading Syrian tanks, United States prestige is higher than in many months.

Russia tried no monkey business in Jordan, but the fact that its Syrian client had to pull out after getting lambasted was a blow to Soviet prestige in Arab eyes. Likewise, news that American contingency plans called for active participation in a strike against the Syrian invaders was respected, if enormously resented.

Today there is political ferment in Syria, and there are hints that Damascus will be less anti-American. Iraq shows signs of coming apart and Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan to threaten Israel are being reduced. The new Lebanese administration is not friendly to Washington and American prestige is high with Jordan's King Hussein.

The big question is Egypt. The Egyptians are firmly ensconced and the Egyptians are grateful for their aid although they don't really care for them. But the Americans, whom Nasser always secretly liked, are for the moment not doing too badly despite violent official dislikes.

Cairo is officially committed to liberating all Arab territory occupied by Israel in 1947, not just Egyptian soil. Moreover, if it starts direct negotiations with the Israelis it will lose the annual subsidy from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait, equivalent to one-fourth of Egypt's foreign exchange needs. The Egyptians are now in relatively good military shape because of Soviet SAM missiles in the Suez canal zone and the Nile Valley. There is no more chance that they can be brought to humiliation by bombing in the war of attrition Nasser unwisely started. Nevertheless, the Israelis haven't lost by the cease-fire. They have successfully used Egyptian-Soviet disagreements in the Suez zone to obtain more arms and tanks from the United States, and the former can be employed more

flexibly than fixed Russian missile sites.

Washington and Moscow increasingly regard the conflict in terms of each other and no the Middle Easterners. The Russians are linked to Egypt's strategy which is in essence defensive. Americans are linked to Israel's strategy, which is in essence offensive.

Israel is persuaded by military logic to keep its enemies balance and threaten to attack first. This indirectly forces Washington into a more aggressive diplomatic position than it really wants. All these factors argue for bringing their clients to heel in order to avoid involvement in an armed confrontation, and prospect of negotiation is a major concern of the other Arab states.

King Hussein, for example, has been asked to sign a peace agreement could ignore Jordan's demands for return of East Bank and the West Bank. He told "Sooner or later I believe Israel will withdraw to the borders of Palestine" (meaning British Mandate, which included Jerusalem and the West Bank but not Egyptian Sinai).

Moreover, both Syria and Jordan are guerrillas (backed by Peking) refuse even to entertain any political settlement v soever. They simply want war, and the Chinese, seek way to embroil Russia with a local, aggressive.

This is the exceedingly out background of the present in the Middle East. It is wise if the temporarily improved peace to press Israel, Russia and induce Egypt to work a compromise. Should this fail last chance of arriving at solution may escape today's real forces. Then the deck war or peace may shift to un Middle Eastern elements and the carefully jingoistic warlords.

How Will the U.S. Election Affect It?

Wednesday's World

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The political pundits tell us that Vietnam, or Indochina, is not much of a campaign issue this year, which is quite a turn from the way it looked only a few months ago. Nonetheless, the outcome of tomorrow's voting is going to have an effect on American foreign policy.

The reason Vietnam has receded is obvious enough: President Nixon has deliberately defused it by continual troop withdrawals, changed battle orders that have resulted in lower casualty figures and made his Oct. 7 peace proposals. Most of the doves, weary of the voters' attitude, were happy to climb aboard that peace wave and quit talking about the war as an issue.

As far as Indochina goes, then, the outcome of the voting will not alter the Nixon game plan for winding down the war. There is neither a possibility of electing a massive number of new doves to force the Nixon pace nor of electing a massive number of hawks to permit him to slow down. In short, the current momentum will continue.

The President and Vice-President Agnew, whatever their hopes for gaining the seven Senate seats necessary for Republican control in the new Congress, have been zeroing in on certain key senatorial enemies. Two of them—Albert Gore of Tennessee and Charles Goodell of New York—appear destined for defeat. And that will sweeten since they have been major administration thorns on Vietnam and other foreign-policy issues as well as on domestic matters.

Even if Gore and Goodell, assuming they lose, are replaced by a pair more amenable, the new Senate is likely to have added some new doves not too dissimilar from Gore and Goodell. Nonetheless their defeat will be trumpeted from the White House as a repudiation of extremism.

New York Speech

If Vietnam is not much of an issue, Agnew at least has tried to make national defense a considerable issue. In a Navy League speech in New York, he called for defeat of defense cutters (unnamed) "before they irretrievably damage the security of the United States."

Agnew went on to say that if it

being reduced. The new Lebanese administration is not friendly to Washington and American prestige is high with Jordan's King Hussein.

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Other Europe (air)	\$12.00	\$22.00	\$32.00				

ملک من الوطن

Democrats Accuse Nixon, Agnew of Dividing U.S. by Playing on Fears

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Democratic party leaders at President Nixon and Vice President Agnew today denounced what they said was the unfair exploitation of fear and stone-throwing in California Thursday.

Sen. F. O'Brien, the Democratic chairman, charged the Republicans have found a new tactic in campaign activities: "stone-throwing."

O'Brien said that the Vice President had "totally underplayed" the direction of President Nixon, that every word and sentence he uttered was orchestrated from the White House.

W. McCormack, the speaker of the House of Representatives, said he was "addicted by the use of the national Republican ship to speak to the issues, and defend the administration's positions, to debate points of difference and to inspire the people by appealing to the best that is in them."

Sen. George McGovern said that the Republican theme song has been: "The goblins will get you, if you don't follow us." He said that the "goblins" are the Democrats and enemies of the President, but every decent American knows they are enemies of us all.

"The blunt fact," Sen. McGovern said in remarks to Democrats in Charleston, W.Va., "is that the violence-prone extremists on the left and the inflammatory Agnew-type oratory on the right are natural allies. They feed on each other, and their target is the moderate and progressive candidates of both parties."

He did not mention what form these "new laws" would take, and from the context, it appeared that he meant only that Congress should pass some of the anti-crime legislation he sent to last year.

"A new approach to the interpretation of the laws we already have," he said, "is to stop giving in to the demands of a radical few. And it means that moderate students must take a position that says to the violent: 'Hit the books or hit the road.'"

"This new attitude," Mr. Nixon said, "means that all Americans should stand with the men who are assigned to carry out the law. The first step toward respect for law is respect for the lawman, and it is high time we gave him that respect."

It is not, he claimed, a "partisan" issue; the choice before the voter is between those who take a permissive stance toward the violent few and those who do not.

Those who believe that violence will when the war, poverty and hunger are eliminated are "misguided," he insisted, adding: "Their approach has led us down a path of appeasement that has resulted in the very thing that these people abhor most: the increase in violence and the limiting of personal freedom."

Mr. Nixon denounced as "hypocrites" those who call for peace signs and one hand while holding a rock or a bomb with the other. And he branded as "senseless" the notion that war and "repression" had caused violence.

"Violence in America today is not caused by the war. Not caused by repression. There is no romantic ideal involved. Let's recognize them for what they are: not romantic revolutionaries but the same things and hoodlums that have always plagued a good people."

The Secret Service said that it had been circulating through the crowd in plainclothes. "But I think everyone was surprised at the extent of the violence," the representative said.

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MANDARIN HOTEL, 210 air-cond. de luxe rooms, 24-hr. restaurant, pool, bar, nightclub, shopping area, pool. Cable: MANDARIN. Tel: 224.

Nixon Winds Up Tour
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 1.—On Friday, Mr. Nixon delivered a campaign address at Anaheim, Calif. Yesterday, he was in Las Vegas for a Republican rally. After appearing at Albuquerque, N.M., today, he spoke in Phoenix and then tonight at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

After his appearance in Salt Lake City, Mr. Nixon returned to the Western White House here. He will remain here through the election Tuesday. In the last five days, the President has traveled more than 8,000 miles and made 18 speeches in ten states.

Most aviation experts were still convinced that the government would hardly ask for extra time for discussions if Britain was not seriously interested in rejoining the project. No new date or place have been fixed for fresh talks.



Lawrence O'Brien

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"This new attitude," Mr. Nixon said, "means that all Americans should stand with the men who are assigned to carry out the law. The first step toward respect for law is respect for the lawman, and it is high time we gave him that respect."

It is not, he claimed, a "partisan" issue; the choice before the voter is between those who take a permissive stance toward the violent few and those who do not.

Those who believe that violence will when the war, poverty and hunger are eliminated are "misguided," he insisted, adding: "Their approach has led us down a path of appeasement that has resulted in the very thing that these people abhor most: the increase in violence and the limiting of personal freedom."

Mr. Nixon denounced as "hypocrites" those who call for peace signs and one hand while holding a rock or a bomb with the other. And he branded as "senseless" the notion that war and "repression" had caused violence.

"Violence in America today is not caused by the war. Not caused by repression. There is no romantic ideal involved. Let's recognize them for what they are: not romantic revolutionaries but the same things and hoodlums that have always plagued a good people."

The Secret Service said that it had been circulating through the crowd in plainclothes. "But I think everyone was surprised at the extent of the violence," the representative said.

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Nixon Winds Up Tour
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 1.—On Friday, Mr. Nixon delivered a campaign address at Anaheim, Calif. Yesterday, he was in Las Vegas for a Republican rally. After appearing at Albuquerque, N.M., today, he spoke in Phoenix and then tonight at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

After his appearance in Salt Lake City, Mr. Nixon returned to the Western White House here. He will remain here through the election Tuesday. In the last five days, the President has traveled more than 8,000 miles and made 18 speeches in ten states.

Most aviation experts were still convinced that the government would hardly ask for extra time for discussions if Britain was not seriously interested in rejoining the project. No new date or place have been fixed for fresh talks.

Police Chief Feared for Nixon's Life Says Calif. Crowd Nearly Broke Lines

By Steven V. Roberts

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 1 (NYT).—Police Chief Ray Blackmore said yesterday that police lines were in danger of breaking down Thursday night when President Nixon was standing on the roof of his automobile, waving to an unruly crowd after a political rally here.

Chief Blackmore did not criticize the President. But he said that the time Mr. Nixon took to climb onto his limousine could have made the difference between "success and failure" in ushering the President to safety.

While Mr. Nixon stood on the roof of his car, 60 members of San Jose's police tactical unit were holding open a lane for three or four minutes—maybe only two minutes—but it seemed to be like two years. Sixty men can keep back a crowd of 1,000. In our business, two minutes might make the difference between success and failure."

"You get a delay of two or three minutes and you could lose the case," Chief Blackmore continued. "The important ingredient in a situation like that is time. It's like playing football. You see a hole and you go through the line. You don't wait."

"But I can't be critical of the President of the United States, it's his safety. He came here to campaign, and if that was part of his campaign, then it's his privilege."

A representative of the Secret Service office in San Francisco, who declined to be named, said that Chief Blackmore's concern, "as a security man," he said, "I would prefer that the man I was responsible for would not do things like that. But the President of the United States is the President of the United States."

One thing that remained unclear was exactly what information the President had about the crowd before he climbed onto his car.

Chief Blackmore said: "We had intelligence running out of our ears." Asked if Mr. Nixon had known that the crowd was unruly, the chief said: "No one told him about it, but he could see them."

Reporters traveling with the President received reports earlier in the evening that the crowd might throw objects at him. Some demonstrators had also tried to kick in the front door of the Civic Auditorium, where the rally was being held.

Agnew Denounces Dissidents
BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew pointed to a cluster of noisy young demonstrators at a rally here Friday and said there was "time to sweep that kind of garbage out of our society."

When dissidents threw eggs and other missiles at President Nixon's limousine, the Vice-President told a cheering crowd of nearly 5,000 persons, the "missiles" should be separated from the rest of society.

The way to do it, he said, is to give a resounding vote of confidence next Tuesday to candidates "who favor a tough stance on law and order, who favor strong campus administrations that will not tolerate this kind of outrageous conduct."

In a departure from his prepared remarks, the Vice-President said that Democrats had for years "been stimulating and encouraging these people." With this, he drew more sharply than at any time in his two-month campaign for a Republican congressional majority, a political image of Republicans standing for law and order against Democrats who were either obstructionists or impassive observers of unrest.

Mr. Agnew saw a political link between the dissidents and the Democrats.

"Some of the Democratic candidates for the Senate stood with clenched fists with those people before," Mr. Agnew declared.

He said that Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Illinois, was one such politician.

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Nixon Orders Added-Value Tax Study

Details Requested Within a Few Weeks

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—The White House has ordered the Treasury Department to draft a detailed plan for a value-added tax, a type of national sales tax, in the hope of being able to recommend its adoption next year.

The value-added tax, long favored by many business organizations, is extremely controversial, however, and officials have been cautioned against talking about it before the election.

The department has been instructed to work out all the details of a value-added tax for presentation to President Nixon within the next few weeks.

Based on Percentage
The value-added tax, like a sales tax, is added to the price of products and services and is based on a percentage of that price.

The unusual feature is that every manufacturer, processor and distributor pays the tax on everything he purchases and collects it on everything he sells. Thus he pays the net tax only on what he has added to the price, or value, of the product.

The consumer pays the tax with his food, clothing, and other purchases, since he is not re-selling the product, and thus bears the actual total cost of the tax.

Costs Poor, Too
One of the chief criticisms of the value-added tax, which is widely used in Europe, has been that it costs even families with very low incomes a significant amount of money, especially compared with the income tax, which has progressive rates.

Instead of exempting specific products from the tax, the Treasury thinks it would be preferable to give everyone, regardless of income level, an exemption from the tax itself on his first \$500 or so of purchases in any year.

Liner Passengers to Fly Southampton, England, Nov. 1 (AP).—Two hundred and fifty passengers, stranded after cancellation of a voyage by the strikebound liner France, will fly to New York today by a chartered Boeing-747 jet, officials announced yesterday. The passengers were accommodated in Southampton hotels after 150 stewards demanding more pay walked off the French liner at Le Havre.

Sale of Nazi Souvenirs in Paris Streets Barred
PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—This city's famous Flea Market and other street markets in the Paris region have been banned from selling Nazi German souvenirs—medals, uniforms, emblems and so forth.

An order for the ban appeared in yesterday's official journal over the signature of the prefect of police. The reason given is that these souvenirs "recall the tortures and atrocities of the Nazi regime are of a nature to incite troubles to public order."

Teacher, 22, Slain by Intruder in N.Y. Apartment
NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—Police today still sought the slayer of Patrice Leary, 22, murdered Thursday in her Manhattan apartment after she apparently left the door unlocked because her hands were loaded with groceries.

Miss Leary's stabbed, strangled and beaten body was found in her West 73d Street walkup, clad only in bra and panties. Preliminary tests disclosed no indications of rape.

Prime target of the manhunt was a man in his early 30's, with black wavy hair wearing a brown jacket and gray slacks, tall and heavy. The description was provided by a witness who told police of seeing the man in the four-story brownstone where Miss Leary lived, at about the time she was slain.

She came to New York in September from her home in Okoboji, Iowa, and was teaching at Brearley Private School for Girls, one of whose students is Caroline Kennedy.

Miss Leary was a classmate at Smith College of Julie Nixon Eisenhower, and was graduated last June as a history major. Earlier, she had been graduated from St. Joseph Academy in Des Moines, Iowa, where she was a student council president in her senior year. She won a trip to New York in 1965 in Seventeen magazine's national fashion council competition.

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Rome Tax Sleuths to Subject Doctors to Fiscal Check-Ups

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Nov. 1 (NYT).—City Hall is subjecting the entire medical profession to a check-up in the wake of a survey indicating that only three out of every ten Roman doctors were paying "reasonable taxes."

The survey showed that 30 percent of the physicians in the sample group were not paying any municipal taxes at all and the remainder were found to have been assessed far below their actual earnings.

Hard-pressed for new revenue, the city, which is deeply in debt, is also scrutinizing dressmakers, interior decorators, architects, hairdressers and what are delicately described as "freelancers of love."

Rome's city fathers are awakening to the fact that in this city of bureaucrats, hotels and pleasant living, persons in service jobs often make much more than they care to tell the tax inspector.

Beauty Parlor Inquiry
To explore the costly corners of Roman society, City Hall has decided to hire and train new tax investigators. The corps of fiscal sleuths is to include women who will patronize beauty parlors and boutiques.

A city source who insisted on anonymity said that ways would be found to ascertain also the earnings of costly prostitutes, which he described as "doubly scandalous" because the income is practically tax-free.

Licensed houses of prostitution were closed by law throughout Italy in 1957. Today, visitors to Rome see the first streetwalkers on the road from the airport to the city, and then soon find that they have taken over entire neighborhoods, such as the railroad terminal, the approaches to the deluxe hotels and the archeological area near the Colosseum.

Bridge Tourney Won by France
ESTORIL, Portugal, Nov. 1 (AP).—France last night won the 13-day European Bridge Championships which had been entered by 22 countries.

The French team of Jean-Michel Boulenger, Henri Svarca, Pierre Jais, Roger Trezel, Jean-Louis Stoppa and Jean-Marc Roudinesco topped the standings with 233 points.

Poland finished in second place with 231 points followed by defending champion Italy with 228 points.

Switzerland took fourth place with 225 points, while Britain finished fifth with 221 points.

The French team will now represent Europe in the world championships to be held in Taiwan, next year.

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U.S. ELECTION FORECAST, STATE BY STATE

(The following survey was written by David S. Broder of The Washington Post and is based on the reports of Washington Post correspondents.)

Alabama

Former Gov. George C. Wallace is a near-certain re-election to the post he held from 1963 through 1968. He has no Republican opponent, but two of his five independent rivals are expected to attract significant votes. A.C. Shelton, 75, a former state senator, has been bidding for the anti-Wallace white vote and may also draw moderate black support. Dr. John Cashin, a Negro dentist and chairman of the National Democratic party of Alabama (NDPA), is expected to receive most of his votes from the blacks, who comprise 20 percent of the Alabama electorate.

There is no Senate election in Alabama this year, but the NDPA is running candidates in several House races. Any change in the present lineup of five Democrats and three Republicans would be a major upset.

Democrats are expected to retain control of the legislature, with a chance that it may include the first Negro members since Reconstruction.

Alaska

With high stakes riding on control of oil exploitation, the close gubernatorial race pits incumbent Keith Miller (R), who moved up to replace Secretary of Interior Walter Hickel, against popular former Gov. William Egan, who lost to Mr. Miller four years ago. Mr. Miller was an underdog after surviving a tough primary with Rep. Howard Pollock (R), but with Pollock and Mr. Hickel plugging for him, he has made this a close race. Mr. Egan's edge may lie in his popularity in the "bush" country outside the state's few cities.

Sen. Theodore F. Stevens (R), appointed to succeed the late Sen. E.L. Bartlett (D) in 1969, is expected to become the first elected Republican senator in Alaska's history. His challenger, State Sen. Wendell P. Kay, is running as a liberal critic of the Nixon administration's economic and military policies.

A Democrat is the slight favorite to pick up Rep. Pollock's House seat. State Sen. Nick Begich (D) reportedly holds a diminishing lead over Frank H. Murkowski (R).

Arizona

Observers see a chance for an upset in the gubernatorial race, where Raul H. Castro (D), former ambassador to El Salvador and Bolivia, is challenging two-term Gov. Jack Williams (R) for the first four-year term in the state's history (formerly two years). Gov. Williams is the favorite, but Mr. Castro has been campaigning effectively on environmental issues.

The flurry of excitement created a month ago when polls showed Democrat Sam Crossman leading Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R) has died. An exchange of personal charges has left Sen. Fannin in front for a second term.

No change is expected in the House lineup of two Republicans and one Democrat. Republicans are expected to retain their majorities in the legislature.

Arkansas

Dale L. Bumpers (D), the little-known country lawyer who upset former Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) in last August's primary, is a slight favorite to repeat his David-and-Goliath act at the expense of two-term Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R). Gov. Rockefeller launched a massive television-and-helicopter blitz to save his post, but his lavish campaign spending has itself become an issue.

Polls are in conflict—with the GOP claiming Gov. Rockefeller has a narrow lead, but the latest published survey puts Mr. Bumpers 16 points in front. Both men are running as moderates, but Walter L. Carruth, the American Independent candidate, is not regarded as a major factor in the race, despite his support from George Wallace, who carried the state for President in 1968.

There is no Senate race. Democrats are expected to retain their three-to-one lead in the House delegation and their overwhelming legislative majorities.

California

Rising unemployment—now estimated at 7 percent statewide—has become a major factor and late polls indicate it has even reduced the lead of Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) over Democratic challenger Jesse Unruh. The latest Mervin Field poll showed Gov. Reagan's margin down from 16 percent to 12 percent, with 11 percent undecided.

The same poll showed that Rep. John V. Tunney (D) had widened his lead over Sen. George Murphy (R) from 2 percent up to 7 percent, with 9 percent undecided. That survey did not take account of President Nixon's final campaigning for Sen. Murphy or the rock-throwing at a campaign rally. Sen. Murphy also attended.

Republicans have scaled down their previous predictions, but still hope for a one-seat or two-seat gain in the House delegation, now split 21-17 in favor of the Democrats. Democrats would be happy to hold what they have—particularly districts vacated by Rep. Tunney and his unsuccessful primary opponent, Rep. George E. Brown Jr. (D).

With Republicans holding only two seats in the state senate and assembly and redistricting likely to determine as many as nine House seats in 1972, the battle for legislative control is as close as it is important.

Gov. Reagan's costal and the superior Republican financing and organizational effort may give the GOP the edge, but candidate weakness in individual districts keep the outcome in doubt.

Colorado

Gov. John A. Love (R) is strongly favored to win a third term over Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan (D), despite Democratic charges that he will join the Nixon administration rather than serve out his



Murphy and Tunney

term. The final Denver Post poll gave Gov. Love a 50-to-42 percent lead, with 8 percent undecided.

There is no Senate race. Interest focuses on the congressional battle in normally Democratic Denver, where Craig S. Barnes (D), a youthful peace candidate, who upset ten-term Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D) in a hard-fought primary, now faces District Attorney James D. (Mike) McKevitt (R). Mr. Barnes' support of a school-bus plan rejected in a referendum has become an issue, but the Denver Post poll gave Mr. Barnes a narrow 52-46 percent lead, with 2 percent undecided.

The other House incumbents—two Democrats and a Republican—appear safe. Republicans are expected to retain control of the legislature.

Connecticut

Connecticut is a major battleground state this year, with hard-fought races for governor, senator and the House.

In the race to succeed retiring Gov. John M. Dempsey (D), Rep. Thomas J. Meskill (R) appears to have moved slightly ahead of Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario (R). Democrats have held the governorship for 16 years and are battling hard, blaming the Nixon administration for the high unemployment in the state, but Rep. Daddario—the first Italian-American to seek the job—has been on the defensive about the fiscal problems left by Gov. Dempsey's administration.

In the three-way Senate race, incumbent Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D), running as an independent after being censured by the Senate for misuse of campaign funds, has shown much greater strength than expected. Local observers credit him with winning the only televised debate of the campaign Tuesday night. Sen. Dodd is apparently taking votes from both his rivals, liberal Democrat Joseph D. Duffey, a minister and national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, and moderate Republican Rep. Lowell P. Weicker. Mr. Duffey holds a narrow lead over Rep. Weicker in published polls, with Sen. Dodd a step back, but few people are willing to bet on the outcome.

The House delegation—where only two of those elected in 1968, both Democrats, are running for re-election—is due for a major shakeup. Republicans are expected to retain Rep. Weicker's seat and take over the seat held by Rep. William L. St. Onge (D), who died last May. Rep. Meskill's and Rep. Daddario's seats are both loss-ups, with women of opposite political affiliation—the incumbent, Hartford Mayor Ann Uccello (R), and Secretary of State Ella T. Grasso (D), perhaps slight favorites. On balance, there could be a Republican gain of one seat or more. Democrats are expected to retain the state house of representatives, with a slight possibility that a Meskill victory could give the Republicans the state senate.

Delaware

With no governor's race this year, top spot on the ballot goes to the Senate contest, where Rep. William V. Roth Jr. (R) is heavily favored to defeat State Rep. Jacob W. Zimmerman (D) for the seat of retiring Sen. John J. Williams (R).

A closer race has developed for Rep. Roth's House seat, with John D. Danielio (D) reportedly reducing the lead of State Rep. Pierre S. duPont 4th (R), the early favorite.

Florida

Republicans have mounted a major salvage operation, headed by President Nixon, but observers still regard Florida as a tiring-ground for the GOP's 1970 hopes.

Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)—reported trailing State Sen. Robin Askew (D) by 62 to 36 percent in a mid-October Miami Herald poll—has been hurt by money shortages in his effort to recover. Gov. Kirk's frequent intra-party feuds during a controversy-marked first term, and Sen. Askew's strong base in conservative north Florida (he comes from Pensacola) and his moderate program make the challenger a heavy favorite.

The second of the "new face" Democrats who emerged as surprise winners of the primary, State Sen. Lawton Chiles (D), is rated best, but not by so wide a margin—of Rep. William C. Cramer (R) in the race for the Senate seat of retiring Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D). Rep. Cramer has better financing and organization than Gov. Kirk, but Sen. Chiles appears to have united the Democrats, who hold almost a 3-to-1 registration lead.

Democrats are expected to keep their nine-to-three margin in House seats and to retain control of the legislature.

Georgia

Jimmy Carter (D), a peanut farmer with support in his party's many factions, is leading Ray Suits (R), a television newscaster, in a battle between two conservatives to succeed Gov. Lester

Gallup's View of the House Races

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 1—With slight variations that favor the Democrats, the 1970 race for House seats looks like a replay of the congressional election of 1968.

Final survey results, based on interviewing through yesterday, show the preference of the voters as follows in the nationwide vote for Congress:

Democratic candidates 53 %
Republican candidates 47 %

A total of 6 percent had not made up their minds when interviewed in the final survey. The above figures are based upon voters who will most likely cast their ballots Tuesday.

The findings show a gain for the Democrats of 2 percentage points over

1968, and one percentage point over 1966.

Both Republicans and Democrats should be able to take comfort from the election. While popular vote percentages cannot be translated directly into seats, the final percentages indicate that the Republicans are likely to lose fewer seats than normal in a midterm election for the party occupying the White House. Since 1940, the average seat loss has been 35. The Republicans now hold 192 seats, the Democrats 248.

The GOP loss of seats indicated by the survey results ranges from six to 26 seats. When allowance is made for possible deviation in survey figures from absolute accuracy, the GOP could add a few seats to their present total—a feat accomplished only once in this century by the party in power in an off-year election.

Kansas

After shaking off a conflict-of-interest charge leveled by his opponent, Attorney General Kent Friszell (R), Gov. Robert Docking (D) is favored to become Kansas' first three-term governor.

There is no Senate race this year, but Democrats are seriously challenging one member of the all-GOP House delegation—Rep. Larry Winn Jr. Rep. Winn's opponent, Lt. Gov. James H. McConkey Jr., is well-known and well-financed, but Republican strength in the Kansas City area may give Rep. Winn the edge.

Republicans control both houses of the legislature and only the lower house is up this year. They are expected to maintain their majority there.

Kentucky

Kentucky has no elections for senator, governor or legislature this year, and only one contest for the House seems close. That race, in Louisville, pits Rep. William O. Cowger (R), a former mayor, against State Sen. Romano T. Mazzoli (D). Rep. Cowger has been feuding publicly with Gov. Louie B. Nunn (R) and his campaign financing appears to have suffered as a result. The race is a toss-up, with some observers giving Sen. Mazzoli a slight edge.

Louisiana

Louisiana is another state without a race for senator or governor. All eight House Democrats are expected back for another term.

Maine

The key to Maine this year is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D), aiming for a huge margin in his third-term bid against a weak Republican opponent, civics teacher Neil S. Bishop, 66, who has had little financial or campaign help from the White House against the front-runner for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Muskie is hoping to exceed the 66.6 percent of the vote he received in 1964. If he does, Democrats expect to re-elect Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis (D) to a second term over Attorney-General James S. Erwin (R), who has campaigned against the income tax put through by Gov. Curtis last year. Sen. Muskie's costal make Mr. Erwin a slight underdog.

Both House seats seem certain to remain Democratic. Democrats see a chance to take over the state senate but Republicans are expected to retain the lower house.

Maryland

Gov. Marvin Mandel (D), elected by the Democratic legislature to succeed Vice-President Agnew, seems headed for a landslide victory in his bid for a full four-year term. His opponent, C. Stanley Blair (R), who left as Mr. Agnew's top aide to make the race, has had the benefit of campaign appearances by both the President and Vice-President, but his under-financed campaign still seems to be lagging.

The Senate race is much closer, with Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D), survivor of an unexpectedly close primary, running only narrowly ahead of Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R), son of the senator that Sen. Tydings defeated in 1964. Sen. Tydings' personal and political liabilities made him vulnerable to widespread Democratic defections, but Republicans suspect Rep. Beall has not managed to capitalize fully on the opportunity.

There are widespread changes due in the House delegation, now made up of four Democrats and four Republicans. Democrats are favored to retain the seats of two senior Baltimore Democrats, Reps. George H. Fallon and Samuel N. Fiedel, who were defeated in the primary. Rep. Fiedel's conqueror, Fairfax J. Mitchell, would be the first black member of the delegation.

Democrats are also threatening to win the western Maryland seat Rep. Beall is vacating and to defeat freshman Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R). A Mandel landslide could even endanger Rep. Gilbert Gade (R), whose opponent is Thomas Hale Boggs Jr. (D), son of House Democratic Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana.

Democrats are expected to retain their top-heavy majorities in both houses of the legislature.

Massachusetts

Boston Mayor Kevin H. White (D), out of the hospital after an ulcer operation which cost him valuable campaign time, finally got his television debate Friday night with Gov. Francis W. Sargent (R), and scored some telling points. In the view of local observers, but Gov. Sargent had a 12-point lead, with only 10 percent undecided, in the Boston Globe poll the previous day and remains at least a slight favorite to keep alive the custom of electing a Republican governor in this Democratic state.

The Senate race is quite a different story, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) apparently moving toward a substantial win over Joseph A. Spaulding (R), the former party chairman. Sen. Kennedy



Hartke and Roudeshush

has had all the best of the publicity and campaigning, but still may not come close to the extraordinary 74.3 percent share of the vote he achieved from a hospital bed in 1964 when an airplane crash broke his back.

In the normally dull House races (the delegation is now eight-to-four Democratic and rarely changes), there are two lively contests. In one, the anti-war Jesuit priest, the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, who defeated veteran Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D) in the primary, now faces both State Rep. John A. McGlenon (R) and a sticker campaign for Rep. Philbin on the voting machines.

The polls differ, but the basic Democratic composition of the district and the difficulty of the sticker campaign make Father Drinan a slight favorite to become the first Catholic priest to serve in Congress.

Meanwhile, on Cape Cod, another peace candidate, Gerry E. Studds (D), who managed Sen. Eugene McCarthy's campaign in New Hampshire in 1968, is running a strong race against Rep. Hastings Keith (R), survivor of a tough Republican primary. Democrats see a chance for an upset here.

There is no question that Mrs. Louise Day Hicks (D) will succeed retiring House Speaker John W. McCormack (D), and no question Democrats will retain their customary legislative majorities.

Michigan

Democrats are threatening a sweep that could end the era of Republican resurgence launched by George Romney's election as governor in 1962. Powered by a strong state-wide ticket (with former Gov. G. Mennen Williams and former Gov. John S. Gribble favored for election to the State Supreme Court), Democrats are favored for every constitutional office except the governorship—and even that may fall.

Gov. William G. Milliken (R), who moved up to the job when Mr. Romney joined the Nixon cabinet, has been slightly ahead of State Sen. Sander M. Levin (D). But last week news broke that the slump in the economy and the auto strike have thrown the state budget into deficit. Yesterday's Detroit News poll rates the Milliken-Levin race a tossup.

That same survey gave Sen. Philip A. Hart (D) a 67-24 lead over Mrs. Lenore Romney (R), the state's former first lady, in his bid for a third term.

The congressional delegation, now 12-to-7 Republican, is unlikely to change, although one incumbent, Rep. Gary Brown (R), has a major challenge. But Democrats are given an excellent chance to recapture control of the state senate and widen their margin in the state house of representatives.

Minnesota

Here, too, a Democratic party victory appears to be in the making, centered around former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, who has breathed new life into the organization since his involuntary return to Minnesota two years ago.

Mr. Humphrey is a strong favorite to defeat Rep. Clark MacGregor (R) for the seat relinquished by Sen. Eugene McCarthy. The last Minneapolis Tribune poll gave Mr. Humphrey a 56-to-42 lead, down slightly from earlier margins—but Rep. MacGregor appears to be alone in believing he can overtake Mr. Humphrey.

The gubernatorial race is closer, but the same polls put State Sen. Wendell R. Anderson (D) ahead of Attorney-General Douglas M. Head (R). The retiring governor is Harold E. Levander (R). Democrats now hold only three of the eight House seats, but are threatening to add two more—that vacated by Rep. MacGregor and that of Rep. Odin Langen (R), who beat his current opponent, Bob Bergland, with only 51.2 percent of the vote in 1968. A real landslide could even endanger Rep. John M. Zwach (R). Republicans are expected to retain control of the nominally non-partisan legislature.

Mississippi

There is no governor's race this year and Sen. John Stennis (D) has taken opposition from William R. Thompson, a Negro independent, in his bid for a fifth term.

Only one of the five members of the all-Democratic House delegation, Rep. Charles H. Griffin, has Republican opposition. He, challenger, Dr. Ray Lee (R), is regarded as a conservative but last week he received an unsolicited endorsement from Charles Evers, Negro mayor of Fayette. Rep. Griffin remains a clear favorite. There are no legislative races in Mississippi this year.

Missouri

Republicanism is not as rare in Missouri as in Mississippi, but the election situation this year has some similarities. Missouri's Democratic governor is also in mid-term and veteran Sen. Stuart Symington (D) seems assured of re-election to a fourth term.

Sen. Symington, unlike Sen. Stennis,

has a strong Republican challenge. Attorney-General John C. Danforth—he has matched his opponent's ambitious television campaign and is now favored to win, despite Republican opposition to a late-breaking scandal at the state treasurer's office.

Republicans are mounting major campaigns against Rep. W. R. Hull Jr. (R), Rep. Bill D. Burdison, but both incumbents are favored. Democrats now have nine of the ten House seats and two-to-one majorities in both houses of legislature.

Montana

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) heads the ticket, in the sense of a gubernatorial race. His four-term victory over Harold E. (Bud) Wallace (R), the sporting goods salesman, opposing him, is assured despite strong campaign by Mansfield's position on a gun registration bill. President Nixon all but endorsed Mansfield when he sent an Air Force plane to bring him to the United States when Mr. Nixon spoke there week.

Democrats are expected to retain House seats, and the legislature is expected to remain split between the parties—Democrats holding the state senate and publicans the state house.

Nebraska

In a close governor's race, incumbent Norbert T. Tiemann (R) remains a slight favorite over J. James Exon, the former Democratic national committeeman, both a hard-fought primary and general election. Gov. Tiemann has been assailed for imposing the state's sales and income taxes in his first term but he was able to announce a reduction in the rate on the latter this month perhaps easing the sting.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R) is near, favored to defeat former Gov. Frank Morrison (D) and return to the Sen' where he has served since 1954.

Republicans now hold all three House seats. Rep. David Martin (R) is in, and John Y. McCollister (R), who feated Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R) in the primary, has moved ahead of J. Hlavacek (D). The latter antagonist many Democrats by coming out against a referendum proposal for aid to public schools.

The seat relinquished by Rep. R. V. Denney (R) to become a federal judge, is a three-way contest. Ch. Thome, Sen. Hruska's former assistant, is the Republican nominee; George Burrows is the Democrat and for Rep. Clair Callan (D) is running as an independent pledged to vote with Democrats on organization of the H. Mr. Callan, who held the seat from 1967, is given a chance against Thome, despite the presence of Sen. Hruska in the race.

Nebraska's unicameral legislature non-partisan.

Nevada

The Nevada situation has not deviated as Republicans had hoped; instead of gaining a Senate seat, they may be losing a governorship.

Retiring Gov. Paul Laxalt (R), successfully wooed by the White House as a Senate candidate, took to television late in the campaign to debate with Jack Anderson on conflict-of-interest charges, involving a land transaction which Mr. Anderson had lodged against Gov. Laxalt's chosen successor, Lt. Ed Fike (R). The results were in indecisive and the GOP brought in side help to attempt to rescue Mr. Fike from defeat at the hands of Dem. Mike O'Callaghan, a former state fare director and personable campaigner. The race is regarded as a tossup.

Sen. Howard Cannon (D), former the Republican target list for defections to have moved comfortably to William Raggio (R), the Reno senator.

The lone House seat is certain main Democrat.

New Hampshire

Gov. Walter B. Peterson (R), a conservative, is favored for a second over two conservative opponents, J. Crowley Jr. (R), and Melvin J. Son Jr., running on the American ticket. Mr. Thompson challenged Peterson in the GOP primary, with backing of Manchester publisher W. Loeb, but Mr. Loeb has now switched support to Mr. Crowley. The conservative ranks should ease Peterson's victory.

Both House seats and the legislature are expected to remain Republican.

New Jersey

Republicans carried New Jersey 1968 presidential and the 1968 national race but the winning may end this year.

Despite a television barrage a organizational effort that matches at the GOP has mustered in the State Rep. Chairman Nelson G. Gross app has not been able to close the Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) is seeking a third term. Using his tie and congressional work on transportation and labor problems to aid Sen. Williams has kept the case very low-key. Republican hopes in with a large undecided block a possibility of a more effective turnout operation.

Despite Mr. Gross's apparent success, are challenging three congressional members, hoping to rev present nine-to-six Democratic advantage in the delegation. Those under include Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (R), Robert A. Roe and Rep. Henry J. but New Jersey has a tradition electing incumbents. There are a legislature races this year.

New Mexico

Both parties attach particular importance to capturing the state since the next governor may have the Senate seat of sitting Sen. Clifford Anderson (D), 74, should be re-elected.

Election Returns Could Spark Strong Shift In Nixon Administration's Economic Policy

	Net
	High Low Last Price
Beveris Indust	24 3/4 3 1/2-1/4
Bibb Mfg	27 1/2 3 1/2-1/4
Bids Drum	55 1/4 3 1/2-1/4
Bilgum WestPnt .50	21 1/2 3 1/2-1/4
Bio Dynamics .14	12 1/2 1 1/2-1/4
Bird & Son 1	32 3 1/2-1/4
Burlester Corp	7 1/2 3 1/2-1/4
BlackHills P&L .24	28 2 1/2-1/4

For the first time in memory, the issuer stated flatly that the net proceeds would be added, at least initially, to its foreign exchange reserves—not that this came as any surprise. As Denmark has run into ever-

		Net Crf			
		High	Low	Lat	Chg
Bevis Indust		2%	3%	3%	1%
Bibb Mfg		8%	8%	8%	1%
Big Drum	55e	14	13 1/2	14	+ 1/2
Bilques WestPac	50	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/2
Big Dynamics	14	12 1/2	11 3/4	12 1/2	+ 1/2
Bird & Son 1		32	31 1/2	31 3/4	+ 1/2
Birchler Corp		3	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1/2
BlackHills P&L	2.04	28	28	28	+ 1/2

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the Consumers' price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

On the non-dollar markets, the first Unit of Account issue since June was announced—a 10-million U.A. 15-year issue

from Sté. de Développement du Centre-Est, which carries the guarantee of the French government. Managers said it would be priced to yield "about 9 percent."

Centre-Est is the first French regional development group—
(Continued on Page 9, col. 7)

While President Nixon's overall popularity has risen somewhat in recent months and now stands at about 54 percent positive in the latest Harris poll, the administration has not won strong endorsement for its handling of economic matters.

Lag in Ratings

Its rating on "keeping the economy healthy" was only 30 percent positive in last week's poll and its rating on "keeping down the cost of living" was only 31 percent positive.

After noting these statistics, one prominent economist stated privately last week:

In view of the numerous uncertainties over the economy, inflation, the G. M. strike, and the elections, the stock market continued hesitant last week and for the ninth consecutive week continued to move narrowly and indecisively.

The week's background news for the financial markets was generally desultory. Economic

The downturn in the Counter market was reflected in the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues, which dropped 4.59 points to end the week at 332.31.

Among the losers were Cannon Mills B stock and Cannon Mills common, each of which fell 4 points. Arrow Hart slipped 3 1/4; American Medicorp was down 1 1/2, and Alcon Laboratories, Alexander & Alexander and Allied Thermal each eased

Resisting the lower trend, Electronic Data Systems scored 10 1/2; Tampax was ahead 7; Christiana Securities gained 2 and the First Boston Corp. moved ahead 3 1/4 points.

The majority of the insurance issues ended mixed in quiet trading. Crum & Foster advanced .a point; Omnih lost 2 and Government Employees Insurance eased 1/2 point.

In the bank group most issues had only fractional price changes. The Bank of America eased 1/8; the National Bank of Detroit gained 1/8; and Mellon National was off 1/4 point.

The most disheartening came from Washington, it was reported that when industrial prices rose far steeply in October than in recent months; that the government's index of "leading indicators" of general business fell substantially in September; that unit labor costs in manufacturing had advanced strongly upward in the month, and that utilization of capacity in manufacturing had dropped to 76.2 percent in the third quarter from 78 percent the second quarter.

If the General Motors strike goes on much longer—probably will—there will be serious hardship in steel and other metals as well as in rubber and other auto industries, with broad production cutbacks and increased labor layoffs.

The G.M. strike already caused a loss of about \$1 billion in the nation's total put of goods and services is costing the following each that it lasts: \$12 million wages; \$90 million in auto; 26,000 units in lost prodn of cars and trucks; \$20 m in taxes, and \$40 million normal business with sup

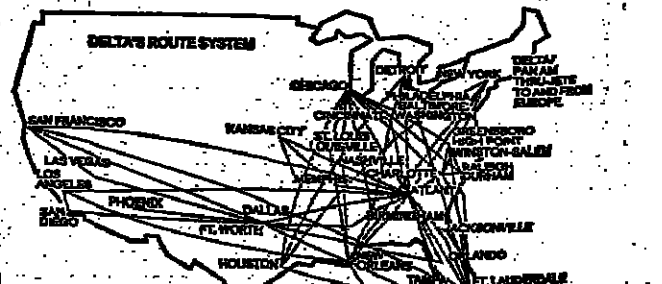
The impact of the General Motors strike was illustrated most vividly in the financial report of the giant automanufacturer itself. In the quarter, the company sustained a net loss of \$77 million, its biggest deficit in its history. Sales dropped to \$3.5 billion.

High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
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Big Stateside savings on Delta!

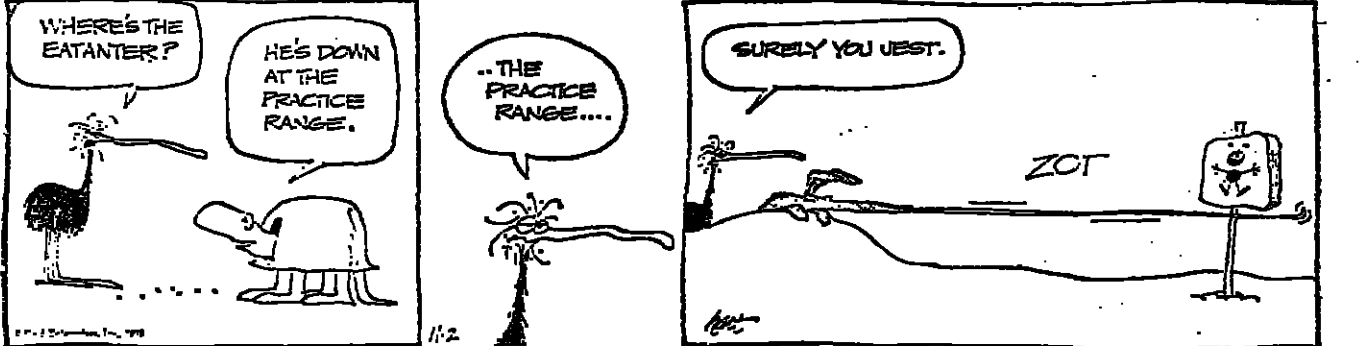
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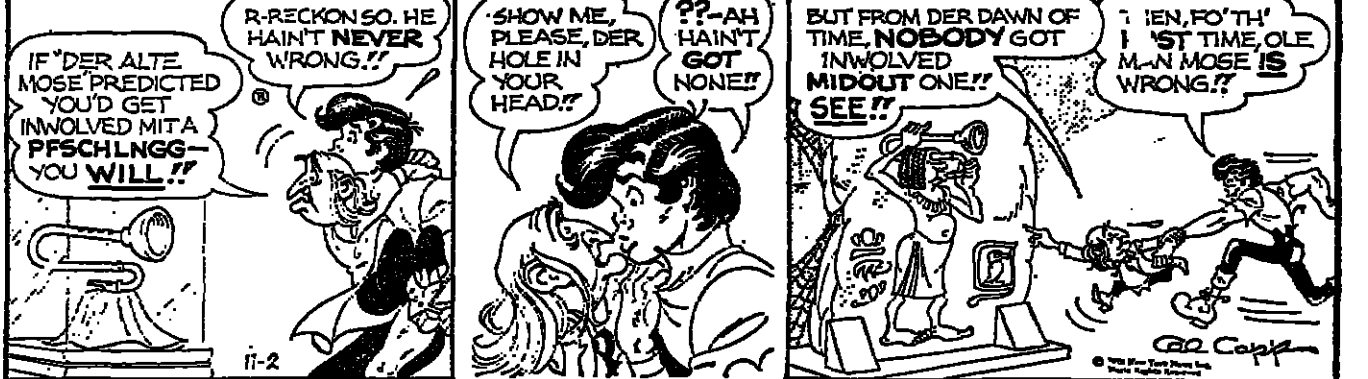
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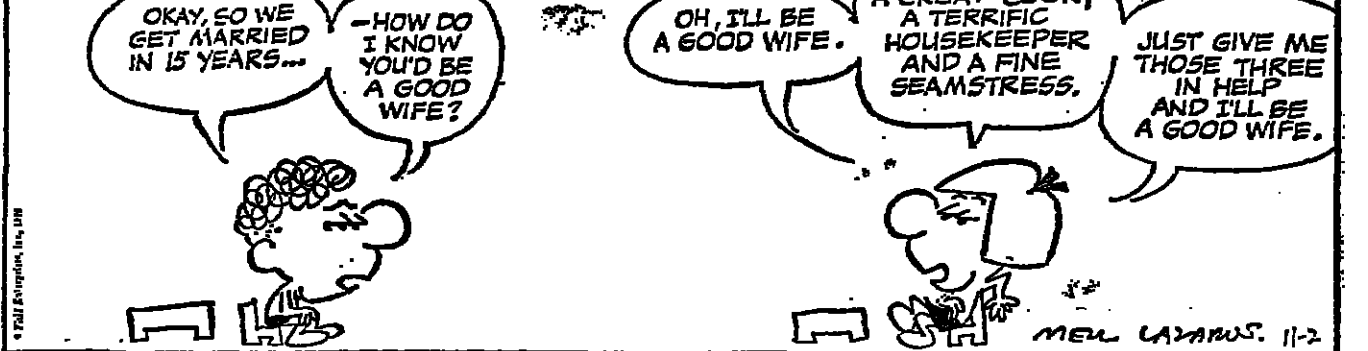
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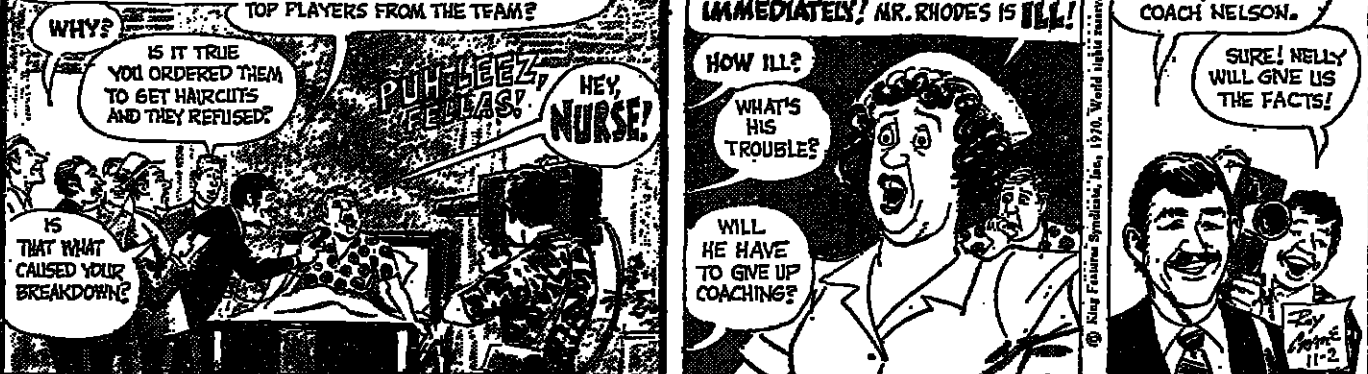
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first suit bid by a player whose opponents have opened the bidding almost always shows at least a five-card suit. Awareness of this rule makes some spectacular bids possible. An example is the diagrammed deal.

After West had opened one club, North contented himself with a simple overall of one diamond. As he was vulnerable, this promised the values for an opening bid as well as a five-card suit.

South's response of one heart also indicated a five-card suit, together with moderate values, so North brushed aside West's spade bid and made a spectacular leap to four hearts.

West cashed the ace and king of clubs, reversing the usual opening lead procedure, and led a low spade to dummy's ace. A low diamond was played from dummy and East made the mistake of ducking.

South won with the jack and played the spade queen, which West refused to cover. The heart king was played, followed by a heart to the ace, and the declarer discarded his remaining diamond on the club queen. The diamond king was led from

dummy, and South ruffed when East belatedly produced his ace. The position was then:

A spade was ruffed with dummy's last trump, and the remaining spade was thrown on the diamond queen. This left the lead in dummy, and South's heart jack could not be prevented from making the vital 10th trick.

NORTH		
♠ A	♥ A72	♦ K8642
♣ K10542	♠ 986	
♠ 10	♥ Q964	♦ 95
♦ 95	♥ A107	♣ AK1072
♣ AK1072	♠ 854	
SOUTH		
♠ QJ73	♥ KJ53	♦ J3
♣ J3	♥ J3	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♣	1 ♦	Pass	1 ♥
1 ♠	4 ♥	Pass	Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CAVE	SANTAS	EAT
ABEE	AROUSE	ROE
BLOWIN	THE WIND	
SES	MEDIE	BRASE
EAR	ASSIST	
SIAMER	SIAE	ERMS
NORTHER	ARISES	ROOM
AREA	ALUMNA	PAINA
ANTI	SUGARDADDY	
KEEL	TION	ELSES
INRE	PAL	
CANOE	SEAR	WBA
SINGIN	IN THE RAIN	
INN	SAMSETO	INTIO
THE	ELUIDS	PEIN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LANUN

TAFUL

ABBOMO

CINMOH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumbles: EMBER KNEEL VISION DISMAY

Answer: What he said when he was introduced to the lady poet—"I'VE SEEN YER!"

BOOKS

UNBOUGHT AND UNBOSSSED

By Shirley Chisholm. Houghton Mifflin. 177 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Charlayne Hunter

AS the first black woman elected to Congress, Shirley Chisholm could have claimed headlines without ever saying a word. But the first-looking, 100-pound educator from Brooklyn's 12th Congressional District is proud that she has not been silent in the almost two years since she's been in Washington. She has consistently spoken out against the things she believes wrong and staunchly supported the causes she believes to be in the best interest of her urban, mostly poor-black constituents.

In "Unbought and Unbossed," she attempts to synthesize her political philosophy and provide the autobiographical background that will help us understand a "fighting" Shirley Chisholm. The result is an interesting profile of what some, including Mrs. Chisholm herself, have called, "The New Politician."

"Our representative democracy is not working," she writes, "because the Congress that is supposed to represent the voters does not respond to their needs. I believe the chief reason for this is that it is ruled by a small group of old men."

This is a passage typical of Shirley Chisholm's writing: candid, and it sets the stage for her first post-election attack on the congressional system.

She was accused of having committed political suicide when, upon receiving an assignment to a committee she felt was irrelevant to her constituency, she demanded reassignment. In a desperate move to get off of the Rural Development and Forestry Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee, she warned House Speaker John McCormack: "If you do not assist me now, I will have to do my own thing." The speaker was startled for the first time. "Your own what?" she recalled his asking. Eventually her committee assignment was changed.

Shirley Chisholm's book is not a literary masterpiece. In fact, sometimes it reads like a school primer, nevertheless it is important for its plain talk. Mrs. Chisholm is known as a fiery speaker, and her portrait is usually recorded by photographers during her most formidable looking moments. There are consequently those who, as a result of her public image, are apprehensive about getting close enough to find out what she has to say even if they have missed it.

Her book is a candid statement of what she is all about. (Its title is derived from the fact that she has neither encouraged nor received support from the Democratic party regulars—the "machine" as she calls it.) She begins by describing her childhood in Brooklyn, how she was shunted from her parents to her grandparents in Barbados and then back to hard times in Brooklyn during the '30s.

She mimes no words in her self-assessment—even pointing out that because of her early exhibition of leadership qualities, her father singled her out for special attention and gained

Charlayne Hunter was reviewer for The New Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on obtained from more than 1 stores in 64 communities United States. The figure right-hand column do not early represent consistent

This Week

Fiction

- 1 Love Story, Segal
- 2 The Crystal Cave, Stewart
- 3 Islands in the Stream, Hemingway
- 4 God Is an Englishman, Delaruelle
- 5 The Child from the Sea, Goudge
- 6 Rich Man, Poor Man
- 7 Great Lion of God, Caine
- 8 The Secret Woman, Hold
- 9 Calico Palace, Brewster
- 10 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles

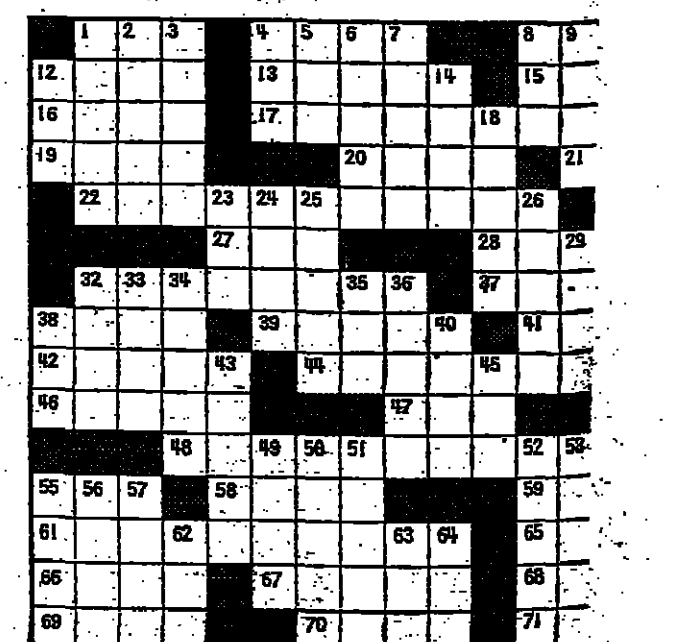
GENERAL

- 1 The Sensitive Woman
- 2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Randen
- 3 Inside the Tainted Body, Speer
- 4 Zelds, Milford
- 5 Populism, Cartwright
- 6 Body Language, Past
- 7 Future Shock, Toffler
- 8 The Wall Street Jungle, Ney
- 9 Sexual Politics, Millett
- 10 How You Can Profit From the Coming Devaluation, Browne

CROSSWORD

By Wil

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ACROSS | philosophy | 26 Underw... |
| 1 Adjective suffix | 59 Calorie project | figure |
| 4 Immense | 61 Home of Three Rivers Stadium | 29 "Whatev... |
| 6 Location | 65 Doctrines | 30 Bad |
| 12 Stake in a game | 66 Spots | 31 Get |
| 13 "by land..." | 67 Flower stalk | 32 Trading |
| 15 Asian range | 68 Hint | 33 In a line |
| 16 "on the map" | 69 Grant's | 34 Competit |
| 17 Nellie Forbush's home | 70 Genesis name | 35 Nothing |
| 19 Comic strip character | 71 Region: Abbr. | 36 Coup |
| 20 Man's nickname | DOWN | 38 Hot Spr... |
| 21 Integers: Abbr. | 1 "course | one |
| 22 City on Rio Grande | 2 Kwajalein | 40 Reconno |
| 27 Book of Bible: Abbr. | 3 Abate | 43 Indians |
| 28 Boys | 4 Book: Abbr. | 45 Commit |
| 32 Rerapins' home | 5 Cuckoo | 49 Baby we |
| 37 Cooker | 6 Attack | 50 Infer |
| 38 Indian garment | 7 Sir, for example | 51 Showed |
| 39 Taxed | 8 California's | 52 Decree |
| 41 Dismounted | 9 Minnesota product | 53 Threat |
| 42 Substantiate | 10 Mexican delicacy | 54 Nocturn |
| 44 Superficial | 11 Fraternal men | mammal |
| 46 Up in arms | 12 Indian mulberry | 55 "on |
| 47 Up: Prefix | 14 Bend | 56 Spanish |
| 48 Philadelphia attraction | 16 Tests | 57 Article |
| 53 Friend: Fr. | 24 Feature of Utah | 60 Part of |
| 55 Forms in Greek | 25 Chicago airport | 62 Restaur |
| | | check |
| | | 63 Mail co |
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Viking Passes Defeat Lions

Jets had the ball on their own one. Al Woodall, the Jets quarterback (filling in for injured Joe Namath), tried unsuccessfully to move the ball himself, and then handed off to Chuck Mercien on third down. Mercien, a former Giant, was nailed behind the goal line by linebacker Jim Files, and defensive end Fred Dryer for the safety that trimmed the Jets' lead to 10-3.

After the free kick gave the ball to the Giants on their 41, Tarleton hit Ron Johnson with a 50-yard pass to the Jets nine and then went to tight end and blocker for a touchdown and a 12-10 lead.

Chargers 27, Browns 19

San Diego turned two Cleveland fumbles into touchdowns and quarterback John Hadl, who connected on 13 of 20 passes for 201 yards, but Lance Alworth with a 44-yard scoring pass to punter Jim Frazier to a 21-10 victory over the Browns in Cleveland.

The Chargers took advantage of the first Cleveland miscue after the Browns moved from their own

20 in the second quarter to the San Diego eight. Bo Scott fumbled in the four and Charger linebacker John Stagg recovered in the end zone.

Hadli then moted the Chargers 80 yards in six plays with the final 44 yards being covered on the touchdown pass to Alworth. It was Alworth's third scoring reception of the season and 50th of his career.

The Browns came back to move 80 yards in 12 plays with Scott grabbing a fourth-down nine-yard pass from Bill Nelsen with 26 seconds left in the first half.

The Chargers then took a Cleveland punt on the Browns' 45 and it took Ed McCaffrey 10 yards more the Chargers to their third touchdown, with Brad Hubbard going over from the one with 9:47 left in the third quarter.

Bears 23, Falcons 14

Cecil Turner raced 94 yards with a kickoff return late in the third

The Chargers then took a Cleveland punt on the Brown's 45 and it took Hadl only five plays to move the Chargers to their third touchdown, with Brad Hubbard going over from the one with 9:47 left in the third quarter.

Bears 23, Falcons 14

Cecil Turner raced 94 yards with a kickoff return late in the third

shaking off several tacklers, first at the 30 and again at midfield, cut to the left sidelines and outran the remaining defenders to score the go-ahead touchdown with 2:22 left in the third period.

Late NFL Results
Washington 0, Denver 0.

Australian Golf

minutes later, the roars came from the corps of mid-men at midfield to the Notre Dame supporters, several of whom had traveled from South River, N. J., to educate the game to Joe Eismann, their local hero. Eismann, the Notre Dame quarterback, whose name is pronounced as "THES-man," and his hometown, did not point the strawhat delegation of sign-carriers. Playing of the first half and one

France Defeats Aussies in Rugby

BUT Losers Gain

LONDON, England, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—France scored a victory over Australia in Rugby League World Cup play here today, but it was not enough to stop the Aussies from qualifying to meet Britain in the final Saturday at Headingley.

Although the two teams won't touch, the Australians advanced because of their superior points average.

Britain Advances

SWINTON, England, Nov. 17 (U.P.).—Britain overwhelmed Zealand, 27-17, yesterday to advance to the Rugby League World Cup final against Australia.

The British squad, who led 19-0 at halftime, scored six goals and five tries to the Kiwis' four and three tries.

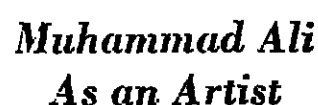
BRADFORD, England, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—France scored a 17-15 victory over Australia in their Rugby League World Cup match here today, but it was not enough to stop the Aussies from qualifying to meet Britain in the final next Saturday at Headingley.

Although the two teams won one game each, the Australians advanced because of their superior points average.

Britain Advances
SWINTON, England, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Britain overwhelmed New Zealand, 27-17, yesterday to advance to the Rugby League World Cup final against Australia.
The British squad, who led 15-10 at halftime, scored six goals and five tries to the Kiwis four goals and three tries.

Baker

ideas are tentative, probably indefensible, and therefore apt to be left hanging in air. Consciousness I, II and III are left feeling superior by the ease with which they think Consciousness IV is destroyed. They are deceived. He doesn't care about point-scoring mortals. He is too busy flexing his knees, waiting to roll with the next joke.



Muhammad Ali drew this picture for his friend Leroy Neiman, an artist who has taken sports as his subject. Ali, who made the drawing just prior to his return to the ring after a three-and-a-half-year ban, accurately predicted his technical knockout of Jerry Quarry.

By Israel Shenker

A typical purchase order specified "1 sword belt red morocco or buff; no buckles or rings," "2 pr good horse scissors," "2 dozen packs playg. cards," "1 hoghead best port-

Documented Apology

When a London friend asked for a £400 loan, Washington sent £300 and apologized that

His London agent persisted in dunning him, so Washington wrote that he was ready to pay in full and do business with a more courteous agent. He also complained about the prices he was getting for his own slave-grown tobacco.

Because of his involvement with insurgency, Washington feared expropriation of the stock. But he could have put his mind at rest, for he was not an enemy alien, much less a

an enemy agent, merely a rebellious subject. Right through the Revolutionary War his agents annually collected a dividend and credited it to his account. In 1786, Washington gave orders for his stock to be sold.

Italy Reports Great Wine Year

ROME, Nov. 1.—This year's Italian wine crop promises to be one of the best in history in both quality and quantity, an industry spokesman said over the week end.

Dr. Nadir Pronzati, managing director of Nolly Prato, of Turin, and director of René Briand, said that of all the factors that

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CULSH, Carol, 22 seeks job in
court, Cook Housekeeper, Bot-
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LIZ WOMAN, CULTIVATED, se
ferences, seeks position as 1
companion, governess, Paris, 55-
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N NEEDS company's chauffeur,
ferences, FERNANDEZ, 2 rue
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